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History of Medicine

Gentlemen.

The business for which I meet you is to deliver a course of Lectures on the practice of Physic, & a short history of this branch of our profession I look upon as the most proper introduction to them. The contrary to this, I know is generally imagined: But on consideration, I presume it will appear very necessary: for, altho' a great deal may be learned by a Student in attending the Lectures of a Professor, yet from the very great extent of his subject, a great deal remains to be learned from books; acknowledge therefore, of the different changes which

Medicine has from its first institution undergone, & of different Authors who have supported the various opinions which have at different times prevailed, will in my opinion, materially assist our reading of studies. It may seem indeed improper to begin this history at present, when I am to suppose you unacquainted with the subject of the ensuing course; a large detail would certainly be preposterous; but I only mean to give you a slight view of the subject, & to treat solely of the History of that particular branch of the profession we are met to consider.

The plan I mean to pursue is peculiar to myself, for altho' Dr. L. some, in attempting a history of Medicine proceeds in the same manner without acknowledging whom he has followed. It is I presume very well known to

many from whom he has taken this
as well as many other hints.

In giving a History of Medicine we
are first to mark the different Revolu-
tions which have taken place.

2^d. To enquire after the persons who
introduced these Resolutions. And

3^d. To determine the point when
they took place that thereby we may
connect them with the History of Man-
kind in general, & with that of Philoso-
phy & the particular Arts of Sciences—
For this purpose I think we may mark
seven different periods of remarkable con-
sequences in the History of Medicine. The

1st. Begins at the time Mankind
first associated which indeed is almost
coeval with the creation & continues to
the first introduction of philosophy
into physick. — This is the natural
state of physick in which experience

alone was followed. The

2^d: Remarkable period in the His-
tory of Medicine commences at the time
when theories, founded on particulars.
Dogmata were introduced, whence arose
the appellation of Dogmatists & extends
to the foundation of the Empiric sect.
who pretended to reduce Medicine to
its natural state of to judge from and
follow experience alone. The

3^d: General period extends from the
rise of the Empiric to that of the Methodic
sect. The

4th: extends from the foundation of
the Methodic to the time of Galen, who
in a great measure supplanted them
last of again introduced the Dogmatic
method of studying Medicine. The

5th: extends from the time of Galen
to the introduction of Chemistry into the
study of Medicine, when new Dogmata

wore. The

6th: commences at this innovation
of continues till the time the circula-
tion of the blood was discovered, during
which time physicians were divided
into Galenists & Chemists. The

7th: of last period contains the time
which has elapsed since the first disco-
very of the circulation by the great Harvey
to the present day during which time
Medicine has been constantly studied
on a Dogmatical, but practised most com-
monly on an Empiric plan.

We are next to remark the different
periods by mentioning the Authors of the
different sects which distinguished them.

The most remarkable person in the
first Era, or the natural state of Physic
is Asculapius, relative to whom very
little is known.

The principal personages in the

not Benignus Hippocrates who first taught Medicine on a Dogmatic plan, & limited the character of Philosophy to Physician.

The 2^d Period extends from Hippocrates to Serapion the founder of the Empiric sect. Homison the founder of the Methodists appears in the commencement of the Second Period.

The 1st period extends from Homison to Galen.

The 3^d period from Galen to Paracelsus.

The 4th brings us down to Harvey & the 5th to the present day, or if you will to that of Boerhaave.

Having mentioned the founders of these sects which distinguished the different periods of Medicis History, we are next to mark more particularly the date of these periods of their connection with

other events in the history of man kind.

The 1st Period begins as before observed with the commencement of Society, & ends about 1000. A.D. before the Christian Era when Egypt was too flourished.

The 2^d extends from the time of Hippocrates to about 1000 before Christ when Egyptian flourished, Alexandria began to reign in Egypt.

The 3^d extends from the reign of Ptolemy to the birth of Christ under Augustus Caesar.

The 4th from the birth of Christ to the middle of the 1st century after it when Galen flourished Physician to the Emperors Marcus Aurelius, tho' Dr. Cullen makes him the Successor to Cornelius who lived 200. years after.

The 5th period extends from the time of Galen to the 1st century when

Harvey made his grand discovery,
a period rendered remarkable by the
Civil wars which then raged in Britain
and the

last brings us down to the present
day, a period of time which has
marked itself but which will I
think in future ages be considered con-
spicuous by the acknowledgment of the
Independence of America.

I am now going to give an account
of the state of the practice of Physick
at these different periods & we shall
first consider it in its rude & natu-
ral state.

This is a period in which the
nature of the practice is by some ad-
mixed & looked on as in a very perfect
state, but such opinions are founded
in a blind veneration for Antiquity &
a love of Superstition, for in this early

Stage of Medicine Diseases could
not be properly distinguished, & the
chief medicines of the West about such per-
iod must have been in the power of Native
men accidentally received & yet
the greatest part of the Medicine im-
ported at this period seems to have been
of a medicinal nature. In 1811 Mr.
deacon excited only in a natural state
have from different causes fallen
into disease.

That the distinction of diseases
could not perfectly have been made at
any degree of precision will be evi-
dent if we consider that such a distinc-
tion requires the collection of the experi-
ence of knowledge of several men
different ages & that the power of
their medicines was not long gone
of years from the frequent use of hu-
man mortifications & burns;

however prone to superstition the
human mind may be in such a state
of society, it is certain that were there
more certain efficacious remedies.
than those discovered they would
have been employed. The art during
this period of our history remained
in some obscurity in the hands of
particular persons, especially the
Priests, we must however except in
Egypt where that was so improved,
we may conclude from the custom
which prescribed that no unclean
person going to the temples of
such Purified knowledge, the progress of
our East towards perfection was in
this state very slow. For those interests
which led the Priests to keep mankind
in as much ignorance as possible
in other departments of science -
prompted them to act in the same.

manner with respect to Medical knowl-
edges.

This state of things continued
for a long time in Greece but the diffi-
culty of working in every case to the
best purpose, with other causes at length
produced Clinical practitioners, who
at first probably proceeded from the
Roulaopian school but afterwards
were entirely separated from it.

This is the artificial state of Philip-
pius, but at what plenior period this
change took place is not certainly known,
probably a little before the time of
Athenocles.

"The Era when this great Man
appeared, which commences the next
period of our history is far from being
distinctly known, but as I have said
before was probably about 400 years
before the birth of Christ. From this con-

king we find that the practice of
Physic was considerably esteemed.
Diseases were distinguished, many
nice Operations in Surgery performed,
many powerful remedies known, ma-
ny good regulations relative to diet
of course laid down, & several at-
tempts towards a general System
are observable, but the general Princip-
ciples of his system are so scattered
that they cannot be collected at inci-
pient, & his real practice & opinions so
defaced by interpolations of other acci-
dents as to remain involved in the ab-
most obscurity. Attempts indeed have
been made by some to free them from
these interpolations & place them in
some proper order, & accordingly they
have been divided into distinct classes.
I cannot however think that the re-
ciseness of any man's observations &

genius is such as at present to be
equal to the task, when Galen and
others who lived so many years back
of us from the time they flourished
in we must think much more capa-
ble, have owned it impossible.

From what may be collected
however from the writings of Hippo-
crates. He was a man of great exhi-
bition of a deep acute genius

Through & knowledge of the clas-
sical branches we little under-
stand, he seems to have studied Medi-
cine on a dogmatical plan, but the
physician who produces the anti-
quity of Hippocrates in support of
any Dogmatical opinion. His it may
prove the extent of his teaching will
prove also be possessed but little
common sense. He seems indeed to
be satisfied in forming some general

indications without aiming at a perfect system. The chief indications were, that all diseases were to be cured by inducing a healthy state, that nature would cure disease, & was principally to be observed and apprehended.

Such were the principles that actuated Hippocrates & his followers, if they seem to have practised it with greater success than when medicine was cultivated mostly upon the physical plan - His Pneumonians has been the apostles for Dogmatism in all ages of mankind, principally in that of Hippocrates, while the Dogmatist retains of course whatever experience has shown to be certain. He, and practices at the same time on some fixed & steady principles he must prove a better physician, & practice

with greater success than the Empi-
rici the greatest number of Physicia-
ns who flourished after Hippocrat-
es were Dogmatists of whom nothing
very remarkable is related. At least two
remarkable geniuses more famous ren-
dered famous by their discoveries in
Anatomy the first of these Branist-
idas who flourished at Alexandria
made many discoveries as I have
said in Anatomy of other branches
of our science, but notwithstanding
his additional knowledge of facts he
neglected them & founded his practice
on mere Hypothesis in compliance
with the theories he had formed. He
neglected bleeding in the cure of dis-
eases, tho' accuracy of such operation
had fully established the propriety.
This circumstance we may look upon
as an example of the abuse of theory

which by setting aside as useless. Medicines long approved tends to retard the advancement of the science it was intended to promote. we have another example of this many years ago in the case of Van Helmont who from a prevailing opinion of the Chemists - would not suffer himself to be bled in a pleurisy & thereby lost his life.

The practice of Transfusions affords likewise another specimen of abuse of theory in his acceding ^{all} iatheries, for it sometimes instead of removing doubtless encases them and renders the attempts of the Physician irresolute and timid. This it was that led Erasistratus to avoid purging of indeed almost every kind of drug. The maxim of Hippocrates. Tell

and now none were followed by him
more ardently than these means
he lost all the influence of the
city.

The most remarkable lesson
of this reign I can mention is
Herophilus the celebrated physician
of Alexandria who cultivated Anatomy
with equal success. He studied the
different parts of the pulse with
great subtilty & in his studies he
was a grammarist tho' in general
as he seems I have reflected his
principles of pulse to have been
very diligent in searching after
useful medicines. In this respect his
example seems to be much better
than that of the present day. But
this is another that considers any
useful distinction in the nature
of cause of diseases. We may see

ther branches of them as into an
inherent & random Imperium. &
accordingly we find the ^{Imperial} ^{Imperium} ^{Imperial} ^{Imperial}
arose immediately after, which com-
mences the 3^d Library's Period of our
History, what were the particular
Effects of this seed are not very ap-
parent nor will I inquire after
them but proceed to consider their
influence on the practice of Medicine.

It would seem at first view -
that Physicians that set out with
a resolution of pursuing observation
& experience alone & chiefly attending to
every circumstance of diseases would
produce some considerable changes in
Medicine & discover many valuable
remedies & methods of distinguishing
diseases but no remedies or differences
of such changes & discoveries remain.
It always indeed looked after the

than as mere specious than solid.
of this I think to a certain but of it
It may be supposed that some of their
work which contains an account of
their discoveries of improvements may
not have escaped the notice of him,
that any discoveries of theirs however
should be lost his forgetful is
highly improbable, were their effects
considerable they would have been
permanent.

The principles of the Immaculate
sect continued to a late time, & exist
the present day in as they have -
roduced no considerable changes in the
practice of Medicine we shall drop the
further consideration of them. Notwith-
standing the foundation of the Immaculate
sect among Dogmatists still continued
divided into different sects but no cha-
racter of any consequence appeared bet-

for Melchior.

The Romans for a long time had no system of medicine; & it remained among them for a considerable period with natural state & strength their communication with Greece introduced among the other sciences Medicine & Surgery in the person of Hippocrates and his methods. But in both branches followed such detestation of aversion to his practice that they languished almost as soon as introduced.

There is no certain record of the physicians being banished from Rome, but the general aversion seems to have subsequently reasserted their use especially at length under Dioclesian, in fathoming with the prejudices of the people and allowing a gentle & consequently a more agreeable method of practice than

his successors first established the
charter among them.

He seems to have! tho' he has
variations more than other physicians
in humorizing their humors under
disease, he pursued the most ample
of most merit practice & in health did
cases no ordinary, & his name & who
ever it & you unde the terminally
employed & castitious practices &c.
Such a practice is likely to succeed
in large cities even at present day,
for wherever such humors are prevalent
placebos will abound. As Leopoldus
indeed adopted his practice to the
injustices of the people, but his theo-
ry to the prevailing philosophy that
of Lucretius. This theory was com-
mended by his practice but it was
impossible to sustain it of Thomson
soon after in attempting to vindicate it

founded the Methodist sect, of he of his
followers adopted the same mode of medical
practice which continued to the time of
Galen, but the Dr. Physician at London
were, for several years after the death of Mr.
Thoddes, we find that the study was pur-
sued in other countries on a different
plan, as appears from the writings of
Celsus & Acetous.

The last of these was a physician
who adopted himself to no particular
theory, but is not entirely free from the
principles of the Methodists. He is
however as genuine an eclectic as
human nature will admit of, as is free
from the narrow prejudices of any sect.
of his eminent abilities, greater than if no
system of Medicine had ever existed.

Acetous appears to have belonged to
a sect named Pneumatic, but his re-
conversion did not affect his practice. He

describes diseases with accuracy, proposes remedies without prejudice or attachment, of his method of healing diseases unconfined & wild.

We are now come down to a remarkable period in the History of Medicine.

Whether our seceded have appeared very changeable & unstable, but has been, whom we are next to hear of introduced a system whose existence was more protracted, but whose effects from the spirit of general imitation which afterwards prevailed were no less baneful than any of the former. He pretended to pay great regard to the opinions of Hippocrates, studied the nature of medicines, made voyages to discover new ones, of admitted every useful improvement from whatever quarter it succeeded, but at the same time he im-

has since a system which continued
to affect Medicine for 1600 years dur-
ing which time we may say it ac-
quired not the smallest improve-
ment. What contributed much to the
language which afterwards prevailed
was the decline of literature imme-
diately after the time of Galen.

In the Gentiles indeed some
reverence of learning appeared among
the Christians but from their following
with implicit credulity his system as
their Predecessors had done. The science
of Medicine received very little culture.
Such a ridiculous instance of the folly
of following any theory blindly
as this was prosecuted what has
been termed The ancient culte of Physic
a period in which Medicine has been
thought by many to have been in
a decaying condition but if we are

to judges from what remains of their writings I can by no means agree in the opinion. It seems to have arisen entirely from the physicians of the 16th Century who derived their entire knowledge from them & held them up as objects of the most superstitious admiration, & it appears to be supported by the veracity, or imitation, of a vanity of displaying erudition, but their subjects in Natural history Chemistry Anatomy &c rendered a degree of perfection impossible, & must shield me from any censure which the first declaration of my opinions relative to them may induce.

Having thus connected what I had to deliver on the Ancient state of Physic, I am ready to give you a short account of the most remarkable occurrences in modern medicine &

Euraphia continued for a long time
in the most profound ignorance. The
only little knowledge it received was
from a College of Arabians settled at
Toledo in Spain & as a specimen of the
superstition & ignorance of mankind
at this period I must observe that
it was generally believed that the
Devil presided over the Sciences &c.
Toledo & every student that returned
from thence was deemed a conjurer.

But the sciences were here taught
in very bad manner & very slowly dif-
fused, & learning remained in the most
barbarous & unpolished state till the
end of the 15th Century, a period justly
celebrated for the first revival of literature
amongst mankind.

I must observe that there were at
this time & for sometime after a concur-
rence of circumstances which tended

greatly to promote the advancement
of learning. The first of these was the
taking of Constantinople by the Turks
which forced many learned Greeks
to withdraw & bring with them their
books of learning which were after-
wards very generally diffused.

A second occurred which tended
more powerfully than any other to
promote & diffuse literature at this
period was the invention of the Art of
Printing.

A third circumstance which
must also look upon as conducing to
this end, was the establishment of
tranquility in different countries.

A fourth circumstance of con-
siderable importance in my opinion
was the extension of commerce, which
soon after took place, independent of
the discovery of America & of a new cap-

sage to the last studies by Paracelsus de l'Amme.
All these circumstances produced a
great ardor for discoveries & study,
which seem likewise to have been
animated by the religious disputes
which the reformation in religion at
this time occasioned, among other
causes. Physicians became im-
minated with the writings of Hippo-
crates, The first effect of these was an
observation that the Arabians had
differed from their ancient masters
in propositions.

This occasioned many disputes
among the professors of our art, par-
ticularly one about bleeding in the
affected or none affected sides in
pleurisy, which at length arose to
such a height that Charles V was
obliged to prohibit the further pur-
suit of it by a solemn edict, so great

was the digestion of those days to opinions once imbibed, that such disputes continued a great part of the 13th century, among the followers of Galen & the Arabians, but the former prevailed very strongly, of which continued greatly to support the latter was the many commentaries wrote on their works. Sanderus is the most learned man of his age, wrote a famous commentary on the works of Avicenna and Rhazes, of at a much later period we find a commentary wrote by a professor at Leyden on the works of Avicenna.

These disputes however made little as to the practice of medicine, for the great lines of their system were the same as those of Galen.

But it is our business to enquire after the other circumstances which occasioned real changes in medicinal

practices of science.

In the beginning of the 15th century many new observations were made in Anatomy by Berengarius, & after him Vesalius, anxious for discovery of errors of Galen's system, showed evidently the imperfections of Galen's Anatomy, so that in the course of the 16th century it was entirely exploded. Weakening his authority thus in one part did so in others in some measure, but did not affect his reputation very deeply, for this system remained in its full force for a considerable time, till during the course of the 17th century when it was entirely exploded, — early in the 16th this change began to take place, by the appearance of Paracelsus a name which makes a great figure in those times, as he introduced theories directly opposite to

Those hitherto implicitly received.

Chemical remedies were first received into practice by the Arabians, but had not come into general use, and were employed only by the nearly Empirical sect. as the generality of practitioners were about this time remarkable timid of merit.

In this state of things about the 15th century Paracelsus appeared. His father appears to have been a practitioner of the Empirical sect. of the son was educated in the same kind, his leading wish seems to have been to become acquainted with powerful medicines, if he declared he would receive any valuable remedy from old wives, Barbers, Washers or even the Devil himself, accordingly we owe to him the introduction of Mercury, Antimony, Opium & other powerful

remedies which were then almost uni-
versally avoided.

This bold & daring spirit led him
to the free use of those of other medicines
who performed necessarily some re-
markable cures which soon brought
him into great repute, & we find -
that in 1525 he was appointed to
a professorship in the University of
Basel.

As the urge for learning was
now very great he was under the ne-
cessity of attempting a system which
he founded entirely on the principles
of Chemistry, but so obscure as com-
pletely to defend him from the censures
of the Galenists whom he opposed in
the most violent manner. He ordered
the works of Hippocrates - Galen -
Avicenna & others to be brought be-
fore him & burned as so much use-
less

less lumber. But charging an ex-
travagant rice for an Ossium poll
which he had given one of the Ma-
gistrates of Kavil & which the lat-
ter refused to pay, declaring it was
mouse-turd, their disputes arose to
such a height that he was obliged to
fly the University, afterwards he ha-
velled about as an Itinerant Pra-
itioner, performing many cures,
but not near so great a number as
was generally imagined. During
his travels he kept company with
others of the lowest situations & main-
taining himself with such companions
as drinking of which he was remark-
ably fond. He died at an Alehouse
at the age of 65 after promising a
Medicine which would prolong life
1000 years.

Tho' his system was absurd

& illiterate yet a sect now appeared
all over Europe supporters of it & its
posers to Galen who still kept the
schools.

What greatly extended Chemis-
try at this period was an universal
rage for the study of Alchimy, or the
secret of transmuting the base metals
into Silver & Gold. We even find James
IV of Scotland sending at this time
messengers into different countries to
collect all the particulars relating to
this art, anxious to obtain more rich-
es than his own country could af-
ford him.

This general desire for discover-
ing so important a secret, rendered
chemists & chemical physicians very
numerous, who were constantly in
search of powerful remedies. Paracel-
sus the, of whom the exhibitions of

Those medicines became so universal,
they must no doubt have sometimes
succeeded.

Chemistry continuing to pre-
vail, we find at length professors,
who openly avowed & taught to their
ocial systems in Germany & elsewhere.

At this period the Galenists ac-
ted in the most impolitic manner in-
stead of attempting chemical remedies,
the good effects of some of which expe-
riences had fully confirmed and at-
tacking the system of the Chemical
men, which they might have easily
overturned, they opposed with the ut-
most violence every chemical remedy,
& Alexander Mauriceau a Professor
of Padua did not scruple to declare
he would rather be in the wrong with
Galen than in the right with Par-
celsus.

The faculty of Paris went so far as to expel Balmarius a member of theirs, for employing some chemical remedies. I observe however with pleasure that the College of London never proceeded to such lengths, tho' Diderot and Caius, who were the leading men were Galenists.

D. Anthoine indeed an Impresario employed chemical remedies & was protected by men of high rank & very extensive practice was prosecuted by them, but in their Memorial to the King, they mentioned that it was for actual mischiefs - But to the honour of the London College I observe no more such prosecutions. & soon after Sir Theodore Moyne, who was expelled from France for favouring Chemistry was received in London, made King's Physician &

admitted a Fellow of the Royal Col-
lege of Physicians.

The generality indeed of those
who professed Chemistry were very illi-
citate till towards the end of the
15th Century when Van Helmont, a
man of more liberal education ap-
peared. He opposed both Paracelsus
of the Galenists & substituted a new
theory. He was a man of great obser-
vation & made a collection of many
facts. He supposed that there presi-
led over all the functions an intel-
ligent power which he named Archæus.
an idea afterwards farther presented
by Staahl. He retained many of the fa-
natisms & follies of the Chemists and
granted the power of secret remedies, &
ostentatiously opposed bleeding, an-
idea which was the cause of his death,
which was brought on by pleurisy.

We should not resume the History of the Galenists, which we have neglected for some time past, but as their principles remained the same, & for other reasons we cannot prosecute it at present, tho' losing they still kept possession of the schools.

Towards the end of the 15th century about the time of Leo X several very celebrated men flourished in Italy as Fracastorius - Carden-Mercurialis - Cesalpinius - Sanctovius &c. They were so celebrated that Italy became the resort of almost every medical student particularly Padua. The doctrines of Galen however still prevailed there of their chief merit was in Anatomy.

The study of Medicine was not however entirely confined to Italy - Paris distinguishing itself very much -

where they continued till after the middle
of the 17th century.

Germany at this time exhibited
a number of Galenists, who connived
with a view to reconcile both parties,
published a Galenistical system, but
admitted at the same time the use of
Chemical remedies.

In England Linacre was at
great pains to restore the medicine of
the Greeks, but our science remained
in a very rude state among the Eng-
lish, which I attribute to the Establish-
ment of the Universities, where no school
for Medicine was ever founded.

During the whole of the 16th century
the systems of Galen & Aristotle still
subsisted; In the beginning & during
the 17th however considerable changes
took place, of towards the middle of
this century they were entirely exploded.

Towards the end of the 16th cen:

Galileo appeared & contributed -
greatly to the improvement of Ma-
themetics, tho' immersed in the se-
cured prisons of the Inquisition for -
supporting the system of Copernicus.
This instance of the unavoidable con-
fidence placed in the assertions of
Aristotle & Galen occurred at this-
time.

The former it seems had said that
the nerves proceeded from the heart.
Modern Anatomists had justly af-
firmed that they proceeded from the
brain, of Galileo determined to com-
municate a mind of his that this was
really the case, dissected a body and
shewed him the nerves proceeding
from the brain. The extraordinary an-
swer he made him was "That he
would believe it, had not Aristotle said
otherwise"

otherwise.

About this time likewise the justly admired Lord Bacon appeared, who pointed out in the clearest manner the fallibility of the Aristotelian Philosophy, & proposed a new method of certainly proceeding by induction - from facts & experiments.

His proposals were soon followed, & many of the arts & sciences received considerable advantages - from them.

They could not however be executed in Medicine, as the stock of facts & observations were too few.

An impatience however to assign causes, produced many mysticologists - Descartes, tho' he opposed Aristotle - could not wait for facts sufficiently numerous, but attempted to explain the power of motions of the Animal &

onoma on principles purely hypo-
thesic, and that impatience I have
mentioned to account for causes occa-
sioned occasioned its being very gen-
erally received.

The principles were in general
favourable to the chemists, but Galen-
chill practised in many places.

Many instruments were at
this time invented as the Thermom-
eter - Barometers - Air Pump &c
contributed much to enlarge our stock
of facts of knowledge in Philosophy -
but nothing contributed more to pro-
duce changes in medicine than
some new discoveries in Anatomy -
particularly that of the function of
the course of the chyle by Ascleius -
of the circulation by Harvey, so that
old Gasendi remarked that these
were two paths in which the whole

system of medicine would hereafter turn. The first of these discoveries soon overthrew the former ideas of the course of the chyle being through the liver, which they thought was the principle vanquishing organ. Science on the whole was soon much improved and the establishment of Societies in different parts of Europe greatly assisted the advancement of learning and in their annals we may trace the progress of philosophy connected with Physiol.

But the science in general of the views of our animal Economy were much enlarged, neither the theory nor practice were much improved.

The preceding study of Mathematics soon introduced new opinions into Medicine & Boerelli in Italy first founded a system on

The principles of Mechanics - Hydrostatics and Hydraulics. Bothius extended such opinions still further, and they were principally supported on this side of the Alps by D. Pascaw.

This system was pretty generally received, & continued for a long time in high vogue, but as its data were with difficulty ascertained, & the principal supporters of it did not agree in their conclusions, it began at length to lose ground.

If the canals indeed which convey the fluids of the human body were rigid & inflexible, & the impeding spaces constantly had same, the motion of the fluids in them might be ascertained, but as this is not the case, all their labours were certainly fruitless.

Another circumstance was -

that while they studied the motion of
the fluids they neglected the quantity
& quality of them. Objects which
both Naturalists & Chemists were kept
in view.

About this time likewise a
system appeared founded on the
principles of the Cartesian Philo-
osophy, adopting at the same time
the doctrines of Chemistry and of
Sexton, & the Corpuscularian Phi-
losophy which at this time prevailed
was very favourable to the study of
the fluids, which the Mechanics
could not but leave in a very imper-
fect state.

This did not prevent the early
rise of new systems, and about the
middle of the 17th Century Sylvius
de la Boe published a system made
up of the least exceptionable parts of

all the preceding except the Buchanan:
ian & he was the 1st who delivered
Clinical Lectures.

Mutter next published a work
very much on the same plan and
both introduced the more general use
of alkalies - Opium &c.

Willis next, after a great collection
of facts published a system founded
on the chemical & corpuscularian
philosophy but purely hypotheti-
cal. I must however do him the
justice to observe that his discus-
sions & enquiries into the brain &
nervous system have laid the foun-
dation for the greatest modern im-
provements in Pathology & Practice.

He was followed by Merton -
Lister & others - and such the state of
Physic continued to remain till the
end of the 17th century & the beginning

of the 18th century when all the former systems of theories were swallowed up in the three great ones of Staahl, Hissman & Döhring which I think I have sufficiently considered in the preface to my first lines.

Having thus concluded what I have to add on the History of Medicine. Before I proceed any further I am led to observe that notwithstanding the propositions of examples of Lord Bacon. Physicians even the professed Empirics were very negligent in collecting facts or distinguishing diseases. Lydenham appears to have been the first who proceeded properly in the way.

He never studied Medicine on a regular plan & therefore was not prejudiced in favour of any set of

pursued the study of medicine after a manner entirely new & his own that is very peculiar to himself. In the first Edition of his works he asserted that no man could become perfect in Medicine without understanding the Theory of it, or proceeding onward principles, tho' he knew all that had hitherto appeared were futile and ill founded. But this passage disappeared in all the subsequent editions, and he appears to have been very little grieved by it.

When he began the practice of Medicine he soon perceived the imperfect state of it, of course when every new case that occurred.

He knew that Medicines of efficacy were known, but saw at the sometime that he did not know the nature of the disease or how best to

them.

In consequence of this he set about making observations, and pointed out several successful methods of cure.

Boerhaave who was the first indeed who brought his methods & results considered him an excellent Practical Physician. He studied with great care the nature of Epidemics & rendered the study of them general and the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris is constituted solely for the purpose of investigating the nature of them. In short his example has produced the greatest improvement in the practice of medicine, of this from his Observations, and I much were convinced they would greatly shorten the tediousness of description which is observable in the History of diseases.

But while I recommend a collection of facts, I must confess it is always most useful when directed by the study of system and proximate causes.

The effects of an opposite plan may be seen in the writings of Mr. Leibnitz whose works I have considered in my preface.

I must next give you my opinion of what books are best, & will give most assistance in the study of my first book.

In attending to this I must divide my audience into two classes - First those who are beginning the study of the practical - And secondly those who have heard me before.

To the first I must observe that few books will give them any assistance in studying my doctrine.

There are many books indeed
that treat of Practical subjects and
which contain various & promiscuous
dictines. But those who are begin-
ning the Practical study of the Practice
of Medicine should learn one system
& nothing else. To such therefore I
can recommend two Books except my
First Vines. Sometimes particular
Books are necessary which I shall
mention as we proceed.

The only additional Books I
would put into your hands at present
are Guibier's Pathology to which I
shall sometimes refer. — The Sympathic.
Nosology & Methodick and my learned
Colleague Dugaygo's Compendium.

With the second close of my
heavens! Those who have heard me before
or studied some other system, the case
is very different. It is proper for them

the subject.

But if a Student wishes to accom-
plish more, he can only do my opinion
recommends the best Part from Boissier with
all his pretensions to originality omitted.
At least the Student should read
his Commentaries fully and carefully.

As to Fallopius, only a very small
portion of his writings can at present be
consulted & the further study of them
must be delayed. Indeed his system
may be understood by reading only that
part often titled Medicina Rationalis
Systema, which only amounts to one Vol-
ume. This is contained in the Second part
of the first, and first part of the Second
Volume of his works but even this can
be shortened by leaving out his Marchi-
ones Morborum which make up near
a half of all superfluous.

There is a translation of it but -

would wish this, as well as in every other
case advise you to consult the Original

Introduction

I.

This paragraph gives you a general idea of the nature of Physician, a more concise definition may perhaps be expected, but this I hope will suffice.

In Dr. Stahl's good definition of the nature of physician he has omitted the prevention of Diseases.

By discerning, I mean discerning a disease, which neither the patient nor the Physician can observe, & which the Physician may. Such are those sensations of health which do not pain. Therefore are not noticed. I introduce these remarks to show that Physicians have not had right idea of the nature of Physician - Neither Boerhaave nor Gauvius has had right idea, nor given a strict definition of disease, it is enough

enough to vary that they deserved it by
the cause which is obscure [See the
definition of Gaubius & Boerhaave].
But a definition must not be taken from
internal & obscure causes, but from
external & palpable circumstances.
Boerhaave indeed in the beginning of
his Institutions has given a broader
idea of disease which we see:

II.

This Art is a matter of the greatest
importance. Physicians have al-
ways observed that diseases which
resemble each other externally often
differ in their causes & method of
cure. A method of distinguishing
them is therefore followed by all to
be necessary. It can in my opinion
be only effected by a methodical no-
nology.

III. In every system of practice we

find mention made of Diagnoses, -
but unhappily these have seldom
been complete or accurate, and Phys-
icians have complained that dis-
eases were not to be found by their
description which were difficult and
redundant, hence Pathognomie
symptoms have been universally
sought for but never discovered for
they have very improperly been look-
ed for in a single symptom, but this
is not the method. The ancient Em-
perors endeavoured to distinguish
diseases by the concourse of sym-
toms and they did right in stu-
dying diseases, therefore we should
constantly attempt to reduce them to
General species, & establish a noso-
logy abstracted from the reasoning
of proximate causes - I need not tell
you that Bodies are sufficiently dis-

distinguished when reduced to General
Practice.

This is a method introduced
within these 100 years, it was first
applied to plants little before
the time of Dr. Sydenham, and he
proposed that we should attempt
the method of the Botanists in dis-
tinguishing diseases.

Baillivi proposed the same,
but the subject lay long untouched -
till Sauvages about 50 years ago
first attempted it. His anxious to
observe the difficulty he lay under &
how slow his progress was, just suc-
cessive Editions appeared, of the
usefulness of it being soon perceived
& encouraged, two or three other at-
tempts on the same were made.

I found them all extremely diffi-
cult & imperfect and have ended

voiced to give a system of my own.
I know it is far from being complete.
It is however I believe more perfect
than the others - I have heard it said
it was impossible to form a perfect
work of this kind, but tho' it is diffi:
cult it is not impossible.

The Objections to it indeed seem
now to be removed all over Europe.
Dr Gauvain says that it has ad:
vanced so as to give reason to be-
lieve it will at length be brought to a
state of perfection & I would recom:
mend the *Pathagomena* and *Logi:
cico Nosologic Methodica* to your
strict & frequent perusal.

III.

The prevention of diseases as I
before mentioned is omitted in Dr.
Boerhaave's definition of Physic -
In speaking of the reduction of dis-

eases I here use a language entirely new, for Physicians seem to have had but an obscure idea of this part of our Art & have imagined that to prevent diseases some additions to the system were necessary, but if health be properly established no additions are necessary.

We are solely to avoid the remote causes of diseases.

Before I proceed further I must take notice that the term cause is understood very variously and vaguely, it seems indeed to be first fully explained by Dr. Gregory alone. Both Gauclin and Woerhaeves ideas on the subject are very obscure & I think it more necessary to detail my ideas on the subject.

In one event many causes may concur so many things tend to pro-

duces one event.

Events indeed generally depend upon a series of causes. Of these ideas I shall give you a familiar example. A man is killed in a sea fight by a splinter flying from the side of the vessel of striking him in the brain. His death may be traced to a series of causes. The flying of the splinter was caused by the shot of a cannon ball. The ball was forced in that direction by the explosion of gun powder, and that explosion was caused by a lighted match very applied to the touch hole of the gun. Every one of these was a cause of his death, but they are to be divided into the immediate and the remote causes. The first of which the shock of the splinter is in the language of physic termed Proximate, the rest the Remote.

Causes or in the language of Logicians
They are divided into the Actual & possi-
ble causes - The stroke of the splinter
is termed the Actual the other the pos-
sible causes, only because the splin-
ter might have gone in another direc-
tion; The ball might have flown over
the roof of many other accidents
intervene. Leibniz distinguishes
them by the names of Causa Physica
and Causa vera.

Schwarze following the German
Philosopher Wolffius is fond of distin-
guishing them by calling the remote
causes Principia, the Proximate
causa propria.

With regard to the remote causes,
they have generally been divided into
Predisponent and Occasional which
signifies that in every Event there is
not only an agent supposed but certain

circumstances in the body act on -
which variously modify the action.
For instance, if a body fall from a
certain height on another, certain effect
will be produced, but this effect will
be various according to the different
natures of circumstances of the bodies:
downwards. If it be a Diamond it will be
simply moved out of the place; if
glass it will be broken; if water its for-
mer shape will be altered without
its being moved out of the place or se-
parated into pieces - These ideas are
very particularly so Physical. The
human body is in different state in
different circumstances, yet different
times. The effects of causes will be
different according to those different
states of the body; for example one
man will in falling from an eminence
have a finite degree of the fall will at

the

The same time occasion of letting of blood, while another who received a like fall & has the same limb broken will not be affected in a similar manner, this is owing to a difference of constitution: in one perhaps the lung is weak & at the same time over distended with blood in the other a contrary state prevails.

We may give many other examples of the same, thus, a circumstance which barely frightens a man making him shiver of looks pale, will in another produce convulsions, perhaps Epilepsy.

Remote causes then are properly divided into Predisposition & Occasional, the first of which always signifies a condition of the body more liable to be called on by the occasional than usual, but with regard to both perhaps a little more accuracy is necessary.

Some Gentlemen in writing Dis-

lations at this University rank the
whole of the remote causes under the
title of Occasional causes, but I
must observe that the term occasional
can never be properly introduced but
when predisposition are supposed to
be present.

remote causes can act with-
out predisposition, so predisposing -
causes may produce disease without
the assistance of occasional.

This a plethora of weakness of the
lungs may arrive to such a degree as
to produce Memphis without any
occasional cause - Gaubius finds
the word predisposition not a proper
familiarity has employed the word -
Spiritus which he divides into commu-
nia of Propria the first signifying
the natural state of the body. While
cond predisposition to disease).

Denote the word Proximate cause
properly understood. We can scarcely
distinguish between Pre-existing
Proximate & the disease itself. The Proxi-
mate cause is sometimes but very
rarely simple, generally compound.
For example in Ascites: The cause of
the external distension of internal
fluctuation which constitute the dis-
ease is a collection of water which
proceeds from increased exhalation, &
that perhaps from a Schistosus liver,
all these are to be considered as the
Proximate cause. But whatever remains
in the body during the disease, &
which must be removed to cure the dis-
ease is the Peccant cause.

I have thus explained the word
cause. Another term remains to be
considered not properly understood.
Symptom. This commonly used

To express the state of the body in health as well as disease, but Galen however justly confines it to disease, and the words Symptoms of health are certainly improper. It is for this reason I always use the expression Phenomena of health.

Symptoms are distinguished in three different kinds Symptomata Morbi, causa, et Symptomatum.

The Symptomatum Morbi are those which are inseparable from the disease, thus the Fever, Dyspnoea, cough of rum of breast which attend Pneumonia in each Symptomata Morbi strictly combined with arising from it.

The Symptomata causa are those which arise from the Remote causes, tho' the name is sometimes improperly applied to the Symptomata Morbi which always arise from the proximate cause. Thus in Pneumonia

The ~~coupla~~^{couple} of Cold - h are Symptomata
caused as not being essential to the
disease and arising from the appli-
cations of cold.

The Symptomata Symptomatum
are those which arise again from
the symptoms.

Thus in the same Pneumonia
if the patient cannot lie down on
one side it is a Symptomata Sympto-
mum, as not being necessary to the
disease nor arising from the disease.
Causes - Symptoms have likewise
been divided into Essential & Acciden-
tal. The first are absolutely necessary
to the disease & constantly occur in it,
the others are merely accidental.

Pneumonia. The sever Deph-
nea, Cough of pain of breast are often
his symptoms, but if they had the negli-
gence of the nurse or other accident the

The patient's stomach is over-loaded
This a symptom merely accidental
Symptoms have also been named
Primary & Secondary.

Words which Gabrio uses in
the same sense with respect to Acci-
dental, but I take the words in the
literal sense & mean only the differ-
ent time of the disease when symptoms
occur.

IV.

This brings us to the great ques-
tion Whether Medicine is to be studied
upon a Dogmatic Plan or an Empirical.
Or whether we are to proceed on Reasoning
and knowledge of causes or on the dic-
tates of Experience alone.

This is a question which has
been agitated since the earliest ages
of Medicine to the present day and
therefore deserves to be considered.

Below has given an elegant account of the dispute as it stood in his time. And De Clerk has, in relating it, given us a dissertation on the same subject.

The schools have taught Medicine on a Dogmatical plan for 2000 years, & I do not know than one Empiric System has ever appeared. W. Dierckens has attempted something of the kind, - but I have sufficiently considered his views in this way in my preface.

As Dogmatism has prevailed so long & so universally, a study of it is necessary to enable us to read the writings of different Medical Authors, as they have all wrote in a systematical manner.

But besides, I have said in the text that the cure of disease is almost unavoidably founded in the knowledge

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As Dogmatism has prevailed so long & universally, a study of it is necessary to enable us to read the writings of different Medical Authors, as they have all wrote in a systematic manner.

But besides, I have said in the text that the cure of disease is almost unavoidably founded in the knowledge

of their proximate causes. And I am
very much inclined to be unavoidable:
ably. For I assert that the whole con-
sideration of business of life demands some
knowledge, & that the extent of our know-
ledge is great, in proportion as we
are acquainted with them. Nature there-
fore has implanted in us the strongest
desire to discover them & this has been
placed remarkably in Physice. I
never knew an old woman who did
not enquire into the causes of every
disease, of the meanest & yet she can
well act in the same manner tho' her
reasonings be equally absurd and in-
consistent

Many people say that Dr.
Sydenham never examined nor enqui-
red into causes of disease, but
whoever looks into his book must
immediately perceive the falsity of
this.

this assertion. Even Mr. Leichtenau -
with all his objections to reasoning
falls into it in several parts of his
work.

In short an Inquiry into Law:
es is unavoidable, tho' it has often
led to error than trutho. we must -
therefore endeavour to prevent it from
misleading us, & the only method of
effecting this is to study Medicine
entirely upon a Dogmatick plan. for it
is those only who know the imperfec-
tion of science that can set bounds to
their reasoning, & this is done through
of the subject & acquaintance with
the grounds of reasoning which alone
can teach us how to proceed or
where to stop.

As our knowledge of the Institution
of Medicine, that is the Physi-
ology, Pathology & doctrine of means,

by which sickness may be changed to
health or health to sickness, is
still so incomplete. The same obser-
vations that were made by the Dogma-
tion of Hippocrates remains in
some measure still in force, as in the
case of motion for instance, the na-
ture of it & the structure of a muscle
are entirely unknown. If we turn
our attention on the other hand to
the fluids, the nature of them is like-
wise undiscovered & the manner of
secretion still unexplained, I could
go on & show that our knowledge of Phys-
iology is in many respects incom-
plete tho' introduced with confidence
to explain the different functions.
Tho' we are therefore a little wiser
than our ancestors we are still liable
to error, I know no view of human
knowledge so contemptible as the dif-

frequent opinions which has been entertained in Physic. Notwithstanding however these objections, we must attempt some doctrine of Proximate causes. Some will I know conclude that a search after such is to be altogether avoided.

But the arguments which lie against Theory lie only only against what it has generally been founded upon. Hypothesis.

I could easily show that all the theories of the last age were generally founded upon false facts.

Thus, upon the idea that the blood was composed of globules divisible into smaller ones the Boerhaave-Martins & others have founded many principles, but we now find all was lost labour, as what they supposed to have existed in reality

never did.

I would venture to produce many more instances, & I therefore say that we may avoid the errors of past ages by avoiding hypothesis "nihilum sapientia est nullum sugere."

My opinion indeed is that a perfect Dogmatical system cannot be expected, but I say that by avoiding former errors & following the plan laid down by Lord Bacon in his Novum Organum we shall go great lengths & acquire much assistance in conducting our reasoning & practice - 1. Selection of facts is the only foundation for a system, but from facts we may by induction draw some general principles which will be material science - Generalization of facts is indeed in all cases a great step. For instance In my treatise on Gold I maintain I have established . . . general principles -

from established facts & principles so
which its effects may be always reduced.
and if I have succeeded in other parts I say
it is by drawing all principles from
established facts. but in drawing
these principles great caution is ne-
cessary & our induction should always
be simple & obvious.

I have said we should admit as a
foundation for practice those reasonings
only which are certain. The expression
is certainly imperfect. There can be no
mathematical demonstration in Phys-
ics & I would substitute the word
highly probable. This is a condition which
I hope you will find satisfactory, not
only guarding you against your reason-
ing but applying it to practice.

But when this cannot be done, we
must have recourse to experience alone.
This however likewise requires its

cautions, & Physicians have not been
sufficiently aware of the incomplete
and fallacious state of Empiricism.
When Empiricism was first intro-
duced the age was neither calculated
to make observations nor to pursue
even an Empirical plan, & it was
therefore soon deserted, but tho' there
are many of the present day who prac-
tice medicine on an Empirical plan,
there are but few who are aware of its
fallacious & incomplete state, many
decrying against & condemning all the-
ory, but they make not a proper distinc-
tion. Hypothesis is justly enough con-
demned, but as a theory founded on
facts may be introduced with adver-
tage, a general condemnation is
impertinent of abuse, and indeed I
have generally found it was the most
ignorant who denounce it, & those

observed that as few are capable of consulting experience as theory & that as many are misled by the one as the other.

I shall endeavour to shew, that at very small number of Physicians are able to consult with advantage either their own experience or that of others, for the first is often fallacious and the second frequently false. As for a system on an Empirical plan I can say I know nothing better than the lists of Recipes to be found in every Cook book, or a somewhat similar collection of Mr. Baylies or Mr. Wesley whose opinions in Physic are as farre as in Religion.

The fallacy indeed of Empiricism was long ago announced in the first Hypothesis of Hippocrates, but the ground for supporting it is so fallacious that they have not I think been very closely examined.

The extent of difficulty of such an examination have deterred me from entering into it till very lately, but as what I should defer now may perhaps be deferred forever, I shall give you a sketch of my thoughts on the subject.

I'm considering the Causes of the fallacy of Empiricism & experience

John S.

¶ Consider how far we are to trust our senses. - In these every man places the greatest confidence, but the sceptics, with some reason have absurdly said they are liable to deceit.

¶ But tho' we should not trust this assertion as far as they have done, I will venture to say, that observations made in this manner should be attended with some doubt & diffidence.

With regard to quantity
of number we may be sufficiently
certain, but when we consider the de-
ciding qualities of Roddes. To say our
observations must be liable to much fal-
lacy, since hardly any two persons ag-
ree in their determinations respecting
them.

I remember before Sir W. Blacker
was introduced into Scotland, that on
consultations, very various opinions
were entertained of always ascertained
as to the quickness of the rod.
And even now with respect to its other
qualities of hardness - softness &c.
I will venture to assert that not
two out of twenty will agree.

It is especially necessary on con-
sidering the nature of observations
drawn from the rocks to consider the
nature of law of elevation itself.

And

3rd: Sensation is not always equal to the degree of impression, but is constantly varying.

2^{dly} Sensation will be affected by the repetition of any impression, and always become weaker as the repetition proceeds.

3^{dly} The succession of impressions has great effect in varying sensation, which will be strong or weak according to the nature of the succeeding impressions.

4thy Sensation will be variously modified according to the degree of agreeableness, or the contrary which the impression excites.

What I have hitherto said relates to single qualities, but the qualities we are to examine are generally very compound, & our com-

plex ideas of things must therefore be
very incomplete & a circumstance -
which has given rise to the just-
saying

Quam multo vidimus, quam
paucum obseruavus.

Another fallacy likewise
takes place, in ascertaining the
relations of cause and effect.

The investigation of causes
is the great business of all Science,
but the fallacy in investigating them
as many & have given rise to all the
false philosophy that has ever appeared,
& the causes of the fallacy are what I
shall endeavour to point out - The

1st. Step in determining a cause
is to make its presence certain, &
in doing this all Hypothesis is to
be rejected

With regard however to Phys-

pathesis I would wish to make two observations.

1^o: That though it is to be entirely rejected in establishing Principles, it is not to be totally banished from the mind of men.

A man of genius may argue from an Hypothesis which he afterwards proves to be true, this was the case with the great Newton. He first formed an Hypothetical idea of the motions of the heavenly Bodies which he afterwards established. And with the same precaution every person may be indulged in Hypotheses, & nothing leads more to Experimental Enquiry. A

2^o Observation I have to make with regard to Hypotheses is, That it is too often supposed that any Hypothesis which

solves every phenomenon may be looked on as established & demonstrated, but in every such proof of an hypothesis which I have seen many phenomena were admitted which never did exist & many omitted were really present, a seeming solution therefore of all the phenomena is often a false & a part of hypothesis of these few now direct proof of the presence of cause is necessary.

In establishing a cause, if we observe that one effect always follows the same cause, we may look upon such observations as established, but such observations in the Animal Economy are very difficult. But cautious & thorough in this respect should not be allowed to too rigidly & some exceptions should be left out, otherwise we shall

establish'd, if we must consider that
the body is acted on by different causes
unheeded of unknown which may
change the operation of a cause ther-
with productive of a certain effect,
whence the difficulty of ascertaining the
operation of medicines with any cer-
tainty tho'

You will therefore be allowed that
what frequently generally produces
a certain effect must not be rejected -
as the cause of that effect because
it sometimes fails, if in mind an
even other cause out of ten the same
effect is produced, we may I think
not satisfy us to the certainty of
the cause.

Another objection would
make to the general caution, is
when an effect appears without refuting
the supposition of the general obser-

of that effect because it was not manifest
being present because it is not ap-
parent. But I make likewise appear
that the Newtonian rules will not
be admitted in the criminal Prose-
cution, as they may apply very justly
to inanimate matter of Accost
that many causes may in the hu-
man body produce the same effect.

Another error in ascribing
causes is, that the vulgar generally
attribute an event to the last most
apparent circumstance, but such
effect might have proceeded from
causes present long time and
unheeded of unsuspicioned, such as
an action of the heavenly bodies &c
and other powerful causes are
likewise sometimes unheeded,
such as Envy, Malice, Jealousy

To discover the presence of powers of
which much justly labour has
been lost by endeavouring to find them
in the sensible qualities of bodies.

Another source of error is in
ascribing causes, in attributing to
superior powers what nature her-
self has effected, for instance in
determining the action of disease
for however some may object to the
powers of nature the vis Medicina-
ris nature or whatever else it may
be termed, it is certain that diseases
have been spontaneously cured, not
even against the efforts of Art.

Another case of fallacies is
establishing causes so that we are of-
ten disposed to reject all causes ex-
cept those whose power we can in
some measure explain, but this is
certainly a wrong method of proceed-
ing

ing, as there are several powers in nature with which we are unacquainted, from this cause arose the many objections made to the peruvian bark on its first introduction, as Physicians could not account for its effects in Intermittent fevers. But another source of error arises from our not pushing their knowledge far enough in some cases, for when the human mind can form no probable idea how a medicine can with the smallest degree of probability act upon the human body, charlatanism, Heresiable in fluids nor can act on the nervous system any diminution of its virtues may I think be rejected. Thus the idea that cures can be performed by sympathy, by magic charms unless made known to the patient he may be entirely

anted.

Another class of disease involving
causes arises from the number of
causes which may produce the
effect I speak here not of proximate
but remote causes which are common
by manifold forms often mistaken.
These as I have mentioned are di-
vided into the Predisposition and
excitations. The latter may be less
established as facts but are often
intervened of course, but it is with re-
gard to the predisposition our doubts
principally arise. They may arise
from an hereditary predisposition,
from accidents in child bearing, in
nursing, from the manner of life in
early infancy of often from the state
of the original humours & malcon-
dition of the body, & as well
as are established with accu-

rary but still remains untried in
theory much uncertainty must pre-
exist in establishing Remote Causes,
of I would therefore advise you to
consider my own & every other system
of every kind you peruse, with dis-
pensed of caution.

To conclude, I must observe
that another source of false causes
proceeds from a method of false rea-
soning called by the logicians a
Dilemma, that is to say, when two
or more causes are assigned to an
effect, if one or more are proved
wrong to conclude that the remain-
ing supposed cause is actually the
true one & to look on it as justly
demonstrated.

Thus Mr. Pearson consid-
ering the nature of the Newtonian
system supposes in the first place

that they act either by their elasticity
or by the motion of the fluids in them;
after having examined the remarks:
upon the one or the other I think it must
be the right one, but this is certainly
a wrong method of arguing of which
I could propose an opinion more pro-
bable than either.

Another cause of the fallacy
of experience is the number of false
facts offered to the world.

Thus from experiments either from the inaccuracy of the instru-
ments, unskillfulness in employing
them, & many other circumstances
which Mr. Boyle calls the contingencies
of experiment, we often find directly
contradictory experiments appear-
ed to.

Observations as I have shown
from the following even of our senses

of many other circumstances, liable
to very great inaccuracy & I therefore
maintain that of the Observations in
Physics which we at present possess -
Nine out of ten are inaccurate, in-
complete & useless & very besides, that
in the records of Physics there are man-
y circumstances mentioned as facts
which by the Authors were not even
supposed to exist, & that many so
supposed theories or supposed im-
provements in practice have not only
failed to effect as facts I mention
this. Such a conduct in Quacks or
secret mongers need not be wondered
at. But in men of character is -
somewhat surprising

In such however the love of
fame, or motives of interest have
had such effect as really to take
precedence of the conduct. I have men-

sioned.

It is not a little surprising to me that what I have hitherto delivered as to the sufficiency attending our judgment of cause & effect should by some be looked on as much to theory than experience. This is it is applicable to both, but a point it is no less much if not more so to the latter than to the former, for Gentlemen must consider that in establishing the power of any one medicine, it is by establishing the relation of cause & effect.

From all that has been said then it appears that the best medicaments are liable to abuse. All indeed agree that the highest improvement, whether in theory or practice is to be obtained by a collection of facts, & hence a physician

to acquire knowledge from attempts
it is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
observing experiments &
observations, but of these I must say
the greater number are impeded,
if conducted or entirely fabricated
in the closet or at best from a few
hints from the patient to bed
sider, they are in the closet finally
describ'd & completed.

It will not be imagined that I
intend to cry down ~~experts~~, but
I venture to assert that the greatest
number of - - - - - facts & observa-
tions weat present possess are no-
thing but a heap of falsehoods. Or
we may in the greatest number of in-
stances say with the French Grand
Observation, grand Mentor.

I have thus endeavoured to
shew the fallacies and in the first
state of supposition, & in the second

you conclude, That medicine is to be
left on a dogmatical plan & that
such method will afford much as-
surance & hope to demonstrate to you
in the following issue. But at the
conclusion, that I assert that Medi-
cine is to be shewed on a Dogmatical
plan, we must where that fails -
have recourse to experience.

We are not to adhere neither
to Empiricism nor Dogmatism too
strictly, but with the advantage
of both, regarding against the follow-
ing of each with the greatest atten-
tion, of proceeding with the greatest
diffidence & caution.

Part 1: of Pyrexia

VI.

These we consider first as being
the most common & of most import-
ant

out of any. It has been complained
that there is no instance in
Medicine or Law of any name
being introduced into Medicine, but it is a
term as old as Galen. It was not
indeed commonly employed till
introduced some years ago by
Mr. Sawyer. - Hence it however
in a different sense from mine, now
being synonymous with fever.
make Pneumia the name of a class -
Fever of an order belonging to this
class, but it has been customary
to use the word Fever as the name of
all febrile diseases long before it
could be well myself from it, but it is
certainly improper, for instance, if
in talking of the distinguishing
marks of Pneumonia I should
mention Fever. Diphthera &c &c
would surely bear misinterpretation.

you must then consider it as the ap-
plication of a bluse.

2 After beginning. The description
requires more explanation.

Wild Shivering. It has been by
some disputed, whether this & the
shivering always precedes Epilep-
sy, or is necessary to constitute the
disease of that class. It is however
denied by every one whom I am confident
they are mistaken, as it is circum-
stantially very universal. See Hoff-
mann while he begins Malleus Medicis.

I have often indeed observed
that on asking a patient labouring
under one of the species, whether
the disease began with any shivering
or shivering if he has answered in
the negative, but on further enqui-
ry you'll soon find him self to
own the bystanders the best evide-

actually take place, for it is so incon-
siderable as to be overlooked.

The opinion above made -
leads me to another observation. I
conclude with, make no precipitation to
my late course Sir! That in cases
of living facts, I do not mean that they
are constantly & universally present,
but when exceptions do not amount
to more than one in thousands, we
I am sure in the case with regard to
clarity of shivering motions. Shall
ever lose them.

Increased heat & frequency of Pulse.
To these likewise they are very
general. There are some exceptions.

The Ancients who were des-
irous of distinguishing disease by
one symptom made increased heat
the distinguishing mark of fevers.

178. 300 made up

increased frequency of Pulse the Drago-
moshi of the same idea was established by
Boerhaave of the generality of the patients
before histrio, but as I have observed
a concourse of symptoms necessary to
form a character of disease. So these
at the desire of learned colleague I
have added

Interruption & disorder of several func-
tions for example there are two cases
without either headache, sickness at
stomach, Loss of appetite or some
other affection of the functions. I
have therefore inserted it that we may
omit nothing which can assist us
in distinguishing the disease. I have
however added particularly some illi-
mination & in the animal function a
circumstance which takes place as
universally as any other.)

Book 1.
Chap: 1.
of Fevers

VIII.

In treating of Fevers I shall go in
treating of other.

- 1st: Perceive the Phenomena.
- 2^d: Establish the Proximate cause.
- 3^r: The Remote cause.
- 4th: The Prognosis and
- 5th: The method of cure.

Fever. Use the word in its strict
sense for it has in general been too
vaguely applied.

I shall then discusses of the following
various topical affections, but take no
heed every incident does not vary the meaning
of which words I have before explain-
ed to you. Essentially signifying a
symptom peculiar to a inexplicable
form of disease. This may be taken in

the former sense. This aspect is to be
sure is not without its doubts, as I
suspect that Synochus never appears
without some topical affection, but
this we shall consider more at large
hereafter.

IX

1^o: Physicians have been more
in the humour of multiplying the
distinctions of species of Fevers than
in reducing them to as few heads as
possible of giving sufficiently distinct
characters.

2^o: It is indeed a difficult task to
discover the circumstances common to
the whole order.

I expect to find them in Intermittents
as being the most regular, but
I say as most commonly formed because
even in these there is a great variety.

X.

1. Haggishness in motion. This is the language of authors, but as it is the general term it has often been improperly employed. I thought it well to describe the appearances more distinctly.
2. Watching. This is the Ponderation of Medical Authors, it is the only term I could find in the English language to convey the idea.
3. Extremities become pale. The nails frequently become livid, tho they often are as pale as the rest of the extremities.
4. Features shrunk. The nose becomes sharp, the eyes sunk & the skin collapsed.
5. Bulk diminished. I think the bulk of the body is diminished improved by fingers falling off the fingers at the commencement of a fever which were tight before.

6. Skin contracted. All the different countries in Europe have agreed in comparing this appearance to that of a Geese skin stripped of its feathers. This takes place from the other parts of the skin being contracted by the putrid humor greatly pushed out. You will I am sure immediately ask me how this was effected. But I am now relating the names which all sort of reasoning is to be most religiously refrained from; & the manner in which it is effected will become to be more properly considered hereafter.

7. At the common time has been suspected by some whether the disease takes place, but even so, it does most frequently.

8. Rivers. This word has been used by medical Authors to signify the totality of the fit. Thus Hydrocephalus, ulcer, leprosy

"alternation" may however only in the
first sense - you may have either
text

(9. But it sometime continues long.

This is very generally the case that
there are some exceptions.

10. Backhead This moisture appears
indeed never at the nose pointing
first on the backhead.

We find likewise that in all the
Exanthemata except the ordinary eruptive
fever the Nasicles appears first on the
backhead & extends downwards.

11. Restored their ordinary state is
certainly in a great measure restored, tho'
perhaps never entirely, they approach
however nearer to the natural state
than before.

XI.

Stages. The different kinds of the same
procession have been very generally called

lets fits us the best fit up, but the mode
of perception is improper. The word stage
should be employed, it has been like-
wise common to divide the transverse
into two stages, but I maintain that
there are three distinct ones, for the edges
now of the skin generally continues
for sometime after the heat comes on.

I have thus given you a description
of a pure Intermittent fever which I
would advise you to compare with the
description of Boerhaave of "Honan".
It will not I hope appear variety in me
to inform you that Van Daubener a
Professor at Leyden has recommended
to his Pupils as the most concise des-
cription of it a model for such descrip-
tions.

The description of a disease is to be
considered in two lights. The first is the
existing.

In the first we indeed consider
with them from every other disease &
in the second article what appears
of recent, of which, the necessary to do.
grown is not necessary to form the ob-
ject.

In first part of the description
have already given, the Second is con-
tinued in the following Paragraphs,
but we have in them given away just
account of our knowledge of the differ-
ent particularis is only to be acquired
by frequent study of them & I shall
again mention them over. whoever
would wish to be more particularly informed
may consult Dr. Stach's his. Socer. his.
are remarkably full tho' indeed often very
redundant.

NB No comment on the following para-
graphs

XXIII.

* Various differences of art:

patients. The phenomena are in different degrees. The first or first is most rarely and hitherto scarcely observed. Under this - that is more frequent is. That there is no sweating stage. The time the attendant stages generally occurs when we see. The general physician is the first. All stages are general. The second is the sweating stage & it lasts.

Take notice however that the Paragraph contains the foundation of all the varieties.

XXIV.

1. It is very seldom this however sometimes takes place.
2. Asympathia. The former is would, as we should suppose, be liable to amboegy.
3. Times & duration has been from so confined twenty days to others

1. Quotidian. Many respectable Authors, particularly Hieronimus in his *History of Diseases in the Human Body*, & the Author of *the Discourse of the Intermittent Fevers*, & the Author I have named before, think the course of 20 days a true period of the disease. And that what we looked on generally as such is really double.

2. Arian. A double tertian is a species of Intermittent in which the Paroxysm occurs every day, but in lead of the Paroxysm of every succeeding day agreeing in the time of their appearance &c.

They come on at different hours, but the Paroxysms of every second day agree exactly. So the fits of the Monday day of the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday for instance come on at the

same hours gave perfectly similar. This
circumstance however must be owing
to their more Southern situation, for
in my practice I have observed the pure
Quintilians much more frequent
The double tertian intermission.

2. But all other species of intermis-
sion made in the Weeks of the Subi-
cuntina, Sestina &c do occur -
every 5th or 6th day or at longer inter-
vals such as early seem best. Such
when they do become "irregularities"
In this opinion I am seconded by many
Authors, especially those to this
"de febrium intermissione
natura" I must refer you.

XXVI.

1. Observes this is of which
make very particular application, we
which I now have been alledged, and I
believe the aforesaid have drawn from

mistakes, yet has it never really hap-
pened & is only a military exception.

2. Remission. This applies parti-
cularly to the hot stage of state of the
julces. Now if the latter falls from 120
to 100 & back on it was little mis-
erable remission.

No comment on Part 2.

XXVIII

1. In some. It has been common enough
in systems holding this opinion and so
recent that such a view as what has
been termed last year, scattered & lost.
It can be no means however in the opin-
ion, for much of what really did occur
to mark the exacerbations in fewer. &
consistently based on paying a suffi-
cient degree of attention that they really
did take place.

Worth have seems never to have
entertained a doubt that such a few

did really exist. But as he first enunciated
his Dr. Le Haen's work in his Thesis,
without such previous labor, it is clear.

Says Vie "Synopsis Nosologicae Malorum
Continua." of *Endemicus* one of the common
diseases, so that I am not singular in
this opinion.

2. Continuity. The continuance of the
fever is chiefly to be distinguished by the
state of the heat of pulse, but it is very
difficult to fix the frequency of pulse
necessary to constitute fever. Dr Haller
says that every pulse above 90 is a fe-
ver of no others. But I know several
people in perfect health whose pulse is
generally above 90, & whom frequently
met with cases in which the pulse was
not above 90 or 80.

XXIX

1. A fuller explanation of this will
afterwards be delivered.

2. One Paroxysm, not strictly here, but
very generally so.

3. Remitting twice. This is circum-
stanced little observed by the generality of
Physicians, but I have frequently taken
notice of it.

XXX

1. The Paroxysm of the Spasmodic is
generally about six hours. It con-
tinues longer.

2. Least. Its least is sometimes over
because of little discernable. If the Parox-
ysm of a Section exceed 12 hours it is
denominated Tertiana nothing or spasmodic.

All the above of the Spasmodic
being similar in duration to the
former.

XXXI

1. Sometimes it happens

2. Rather less than the length of the
Paroxysm of the section intermitting, so

increased from 8 hours perhaps to 10 or 12
before it becomes insidious.

Chap. II.

Of the Proximate cause of Diseases.

To Commentation Part 32

XXXIII.

1. This is one of the most difficult -
problems in Physic, not I ever difficult,
I have attempted it. If I should not suc-
ceed in discovering it. I hope at least to
put you in a proper train of investi-
gation, which I think has not yet been
done. And what service to those
who are now light on the bark of the
criminal I am myself far from satis-
factory to those that know me, and
my friends of course.

XXXIV.

I must here again remind you of
my former opinion about the Cura-

of that which actually applies in the
present case. It has been merely ob-
served that no fewer than fifteen
vines produced by the single graft
can check that branch severally
without being relieved by a lateral
branch. In the *Akhlaq* of *Makki*,
he sees the matter in the same light.

XXXV

1. Every diminution of the natural
colour argues that the blood does not
flow in sufficient quantity to the
parts, which tends that the face of the
plant of large arteries is diminished.

The *Shirah*, shows the same view
as likewise he considers the degree in
which these take place.

2. Energy. The sun is not merely
capable of lessening the power of the
will, but exercises it in proportion
as much as may manifest above

made on their parts determining the influence to them, even independent of it, so as constantly determining the influence to muscles other than those directly supplied with sensibility and power.

Again therefore of the next sensations must depend upon a consideration of the state of that organ.

3. Impaired sensations. Conduction has given one of the strongest instances of this process where a red hot iron was applied to the sole of a persons foot in the absence of fever which was borne to the bone unperceived. & the energy of the burn is necessary to perceive the different sensations, according to them should be diminished or enlarged.

4. Feeling cold while the body is warm. Account for this phenomenon is a problem which has puzzled every

Physician, without entering into the matter
too subtilly. I shall attempt to account for
these several circumstances. It is certain that there
is some interruption of communication in
the first stage of fever between the brain & external
parts of the body, as is evinced in the
sensation commanding merely from the
absence of heat & coolness perceived by
the patient in the first few comp-
lications of such sensation.

5. Heart. The action of the heart has
been attributed to the visimista or in-
herent power from its extraction after
its separation of the body, but not to say
that this idea has been carried too far,
it is certain that the visimista itself
depends originally from the brain, & is
inflated by it of no power. Therefore con-
tacting upon the substance of the heart but
by first acting upon the brain & impri-
ming thereto nerves, & vice versa in this

mann in the absent persons
nervously affect, agitate the heart.

XXXVI.

1. Sedative. It appears that anima-
lous motion of the power which
the human body may be termed Seda-
tive. We suppose know the power of these
agents & that the effect of that power is
in the application of those produced
which always be the reason
former paragraph, the relation of whose
effect clearly round us & has cer-
tainly affected us & it is well
that only in a minute amount
concerned will be afterwards, and
when we consider what symptoms
of vice derived a debilitating
use which we believe of the
body & their acting powers, for
we shall have great endeavour to show
that generally diseases which have

been even employed with success in Intermittent fevers belonging to these classes. Let us say that when once a paroxysm is formed, it is again brought on by debilitative causes, & lost through strengtheness.

The only difficulty in this word is with regard to the other cases of Periodic but non-epidemic, afterwards consider, we speak here of fevers so strictly denominated.

XXXVII.

3. In what manner. Take notice of what advanced, when heating of causes and effects. when we can discover the mode of generation of it, & it is a satisfactory, but tho' we should not be able to accomplish this if the supposed cause is unknown, before effect we should not hesitate in pronouncing what the cause in whatever certain manner it produces its effect.

XXXVIII.

1. This is I think a clear definition
of the no medicating nature, and idea so
far as any in the records of Physic the
celebrated in the beginning
of his lecture on acute diseases etc.
for to the idea of such a power exalting in
the strongest manner. but if you would
wish to see it fully would be edream
and by your favor I will send you
theology 8 vols.

XXXIX.

3. Gauclin takes particular pains
to support this idea.

2. Colle applied. ~~the 30th of Nov 1810~~
all the phenomena of life with his
person between them in a series of ten
rarely out remote lectures some
of which he then published which
will be found in a large work break
out. See also Diderot's Encyclopédie

and Predece. This is arises in inter-
mittents, & have the patient drink with
the cold bath when out of bed, so
that the sweat breaking out by
this will prevent those which would
nearly be forced. Much the same
as this disturbance produced by other
convenient remedies as directed by
nature for the cure of ague.

XI.

1. Spasm. passing away like the
muscular likes most torturable
than violent.

It sufficiently distinguished
from convulsion in my physician such
a distinction of them as not to be
confounded however passage. The
Tortuous vast majority of cases
have their proclivities the supposi-
tive action. From account of
see § XVI.

2. Weather action. The sides of the body
are more subject to cold than the rest,
you will therefore consider the following
processes shrinking of the skin of parts. Ple-
nitude of the vessels.

Now the most important
of all these phenomena is the plenitude. But
that there is another cause which in few
cases produces these effects is
I think well evident; in almost every
increased action of the heart & vessels the
same effect produced as intended but with
the bad effect. In that stage of fever
however no such phenomenon appears
of the skin. Besides after some parts
have become relaxed of the skin has
flowed other parts of the skin remain
constituted. Tremors which even consti-
tuted matter have sometimes disap-
peared again returned. all
which with other sensations clearly

I think more that there is reason in
the beginning of a brûlure fibrosome an
activity of phosphorus condition
of the chemistry of the deposit.

In the end of this writing
I have made a wrong reference to
parts of the works of A. F. Smith as
they stand at present. You will
have referred you to the 1st Part pag.
2^o Polygomen Art. 4th and you
will find further information in the
1st Chapt. 2^o part under the as-
title of Febris Sectione.

XLI.

1. Since Dr. H. C. Brown
had hostile to those ideas, his opin-
ions might be seen better received,
but he has with his usual scholar-
ship on the value of the facts pre-
sented his opposition.

2. Please Mr. M. S. Thompson -

The second it is

XLII.

To be noticed that Gullain observes that when the ^{the} ~~the~~ mess of nutriment alloted to him in string exercises to the human system a Gout is produced.

XLIII.

I now proceed to make what I think a necessary addition to the idea of Action.

XLIV

1. Motion always should subsist in the cabinet or Room - agree suppos'd with the time that stability has been attained - But when there are changes in the cabinet subsisting there is not easily accessible to us might perhaps say that whole anatomy subside to the course of things so that motion in a room will indeed

in the Sphincter and extenities,
but viewing although it is but a con-
jecture, it is difficult, may in
deed nearly impossible to account for
it established by evidence, when
when it however seems to be the
greater consequence & advantage to
establish & prove the fact, which
I think we may proceed in that way

2. Consent when no affection is said
none but is communicated to another
when the cause is not applied.

Every writer has taken either the con-
cept of such, or almost always
that the Sphincter is the most remark-
able organ in this respect of any other
body. The consent with the surface of the
body has been by those writers sup-
ported by viewing such phenomena
which like the idea of the Sphincter
it may otherwise be proved by several

other facts.

The body is from several other causes under a constant waste & decay, which is only to be supplied by the aliment taken into the mouth and were we allowed many cause to reason from final causes, we would be led to conclude that for a least there would so order it that whatever increased the one should likewise augment the desire of taking in the other.

Now this we find in fact to be the case. The discharge of sweat of the excretile part of food while pernicious upon a proportion in the vessels & fibres of the surface of the body and stomach, & we find therefore that whatever increases the tone on the surface of the body & consequently exciting increases the appetite of the contrary.

This proceeds however on the sup-

hition the contractility of the fibres of stomach, an opinion we shall not consider - Because appetite and hunger is surely the cause D. Haller finding appetite connected with a certain density of the stomach supposed it was produced by the action of the sides of that viscous against each other.

This idea however cannot be admitted, for its sides never touch each other without always preserving a circular section, and existing however they did approached it with most emp-
tily state filled of liquid with such a quantity of a mucous viscous fluid as to prevent its even being the cause of appetite & hunger.

Another common opinion is, that as the stomach empties itself of its contents - The remaining parts

Become more & more weak, & stimulate
that food we number. This is the
considerable number of cases, in
that Reids' method may be an
easy receipt.

The state of the ceremony how
ever must be very unequal & quite
inconsistent with the regular returns
of appetite. You will therefore ac-
tient for the phenomena.

In my Physiologg. have account
explicat what I call the degeneration
of the degree of contraction in the muscular
fibres of the stomach, which idea I
think is strongly supported by the con-
versation that all the powers which in-
crease appetite are those that encrease
the tone of the fibres of the stomach
as will appear more clearly hereafter
when we treat of Dyspepsia.

3^d. Cold. Koenhaeve asserts that ex-
ercise in cold weather such as skating
is one of the most powerful means
of preventing both paroxysmal & protracted
fever; practical writers agree with the
remark.

4. Debility. I could bring enough
of proofs that these symptoms all
depend upon debility, for this is really
acted by their stimulating power, vomit-
ing is frequently induced by debility
in fainting fits, something mostly
comes on which can be accounted
in no other manner, of Olim.
most powerful of sedatives, but in-
deed it causes violence it cannot
take a small dose without
vomiting before noon morning.

The ceasing of nausea and vomit-
ing in fevers when the sweat breaks
out of the Association of Sydenham

would call in the language of And
reas de experimentum Cœlio, in sup-
port of my opinion

"Stolikenio obscuro
mis he account of the last year Plague
in London that was soon after the sun
appeared the vomiting ceased.

S. Emetics. who have frequently
practised in the Infirmary here at
all the different periods of the cold
stage of fevers, of this nois Ignorant that
Emetics given before the cold stage of
fevers, frequently prevent the formation
of it.

b. Collected by Mr. Bell i. author of
the two quatrains from Celsius,
which are the true idea from the
ancient in his time in Antwerp. I.
They let the shirt loose to much sh
apree of them you will see large
draughts of water. Such demittit a

believe & sent which presented the for-
mation of a paroxysm. Our saline
mineral acts by its exigerant power
in the same manner &c. & therefore
the time of producing a fever - I
might here add much more in sup-
port of these opinions, but as it would
be trespassing on your time and as I
think the proof of them sufficiently
clear I shall proceed.

Dr Jackson a late pupil of mine
in his Dissertation on Impathy en-
deavours to controvert some of my
opinions, but I do not delay to
point out the fallacy of his argu-
ments.

XLV.

1. Delirium. This is hardly a fever
of any duration or degree that is not
accompanied with delirium.

2. Inequality. This is no doctrine

for ever, together with which see
S. L. 4th § MDXL. 1. MDL.

3. Old St. 3rd. Dr John Pringle gives
us an account of a few which sailed
in the army for sometime in which a
certain number was always the first sym-
toms that appeared.

XLVI

1. I have thought this paragraph
referred to the first of August, as I have
merely delivereed, that the committee au-
thorized a redaction powers is I think
sufficient ground in XXXVII, but
they will be more fully considered
hereafter.

2. Extreme vessels if the energy is
diminished in the brain, we might
argue that it must be diminished
also in the parts farthest situated
from that organ. & as the vessels
are to divide the surface from the

heat, but laying aside all reasoning
than I have sufficiently, would
be just.

3. Direct. This language may
not be understood. These causes which
excite motion in the different parts
of the animal stimuli, for then their
action is evident & action immediate;
the organs called direct, but there
are many causes which produce motion
indirect, whose manner of operating
we cannot ascertain, which seem at
first rather production of the organs.
These are termed indirect.

4. Cold Stage of Spasm. The fact is
but I shall not attempt to illustrate it see
XXXIX and **XL**.

5. Continues so. Hoffman would
say till the spasm was overcome
but say that the restoration of health
equates the cessation of the force of the

extreme solicitude which was lost. There is no difficulty indeed in comprehending any part of this doctrine but that an
it of opinion should subsist logic
here. But the fact is no other necessity of
this subscription will soon make
some inquiry on consideration. In
most cases there is no difficulty in ex-
plaining how this increased energy is
produced. But in some however while
the action of the vessels continues to de-
crease, evolution of the power is observed.
Next the matter entirely upon facts.
ascertained likewise that it will be
proper practice of the objections to
it to draw from either of which
can never be explained by any system
of respect but in the course of these
lectures no opinions will acquire
further illusiveness.)

XLVIII.

A. Veritas. After the discovery of the
Title of Colon began to spread the
extreme system, so that of Descartes,
who attempts to cover Nature & the
animal Economy as soon as she is
collected was discovered, it was found
that a rapid motion of the blood was
sweeping to health, it immediately ap-
peared to Philosophers and Physicians
that heat was the cause of this re-
volution must be the cause of the dis-
ease, in this they were perfectly right
but knew nothing of the body's sys-
tem except in this which was cause
in the fluids themselves. And no
idea indeed as odd as this did, and
Descartes immediately took it up, it
was universally received & has
continued the prevailing opinion ever
of the present day.

but it was, as I said before,
certainly in Pathology, in Coerhane's
system.

Ruddiman so far sectioned, views
Hansenianian disease, half on the side
of the body and on the other side he
forgets health & says in each state
it is impossible to generalise, it could
possibly there be besides no signs of it
in each disease.

It has however been imagined that
I am not correct, for if
it may be a violent disease but
Lindblom argues strongly against
this idea of mine he first introduces the
so called "humoral" views of
Hippocrates, & goes on to give proofs
that the phenomena observed
in one system or moving power
think the economy of the first
humour in it only partly affected

upon some it appears however,
is forced from a situation de omniis
between two truths. A situation
for some is it consistent with him
to place where he chooses. If the
convenience of the village to the
village system.

XIX.

A Noxious writer. His has been an
universel doctrine from Hippocrates
to Boerhaave, & I may say very bold
in me I will stick to it, but I shall endeavour
to show that it is not what is required
in practice. A man like Dr. Park
as I have mentioned, is so now to
the publick, though of little authority
indeed. yet who can doubt by
the events in Medicine he makes
garded. who is not of opinion. Dr.
Park & Phizet they certainly were
laid out well in a just conclusion.

And as for the authority of the scholars
and masters, I must say that the generality of
physicians have been so very few in
imitationum following implicitly and
without enquiring whatever was de-
livered to them.

2. Claviger. A body will consist
either of those covers which have been
greatly increased by putrefaction, or com-
bined with any weighty matter in the
body. The author, which undoubtedly at-
tains has given a suspicion that a
morbific humor does not present
which was in this way taken. But
several consider the other as an
action of the heart, & arteries, you see
here it attends fevers where no morbif-
ic humor can be supposed evident.

3. Removable Artifices or Impla-
ments when not able to be withdrawn
imprudently is to be done the best part

of the whole mass, as the ^{most} ~~the~~ ^{most}宝贵able
part of them, if it could have
been isolated.

2. Asked if this sickness was
made in the way of an ordinary or ill:
or as that of Strind for the majority
some hereditability in the idea, but this
will not add to the weight of the case,
from which a discharge of it will have
cured the disease. And then we consider
that the same effect has followed in this:
special Remedy by its latter effect
to overturn the idea.

3. Conclusion. From the above
to Boenhouwer this doctrine of sickness
been revised & may now evidently
and decisively prove that A. H.
man, after accepting M. L. m is
the author of this, enters fully into
this hypothesis. & of the
rest. In reading therefore of his works

you should bear your mind as to this particular.

5. In certain cases in the small pox informed we see that the morbo's matter is thrown out exactly of the same nature with that introduced & continues from age to age to produce exactly similar changes in our system, of Miasma & prove so clearly the same thing as regards to other contagions yet this continuing constantly of the same nature & constantly producing the same diseases renders it sufficiently clear that no change in their nature is produced by this supposed correction.

5. That the fever often terminates, as in the same small pox or hick-a-ter often miasmae have appeared the fever entirely ceases very frequently so that the intermission being necessary to increase the

been as it is English, is that of
"no other."

6. without waiting, physician,
or nurse, certain kind of cure for
the tooth, his friend in Colchester ex-
plained, which he had the cost of the
doctors. He, however, had continued to use
generalist and also dentist, until, first,
the Indians often spontaneously remit-
ted their seven barbs, which
amount to nearly the same time and
makes a similar excavation with so
few tools the doctor. In such case there
are, that as such being, a fine seems
useless to the extraction we should, I
attempt the use of Indians with no
dangerous to use it.

7. But we can cure a Indian, after
we have even one person upon his come on
without waiting, the supposed recovery
time, & as for intimated doctors who do

not imagine they have been often used
by Chinese Procters as the Pithome of
it is said. I pronounced the name
when I was suddenly startled by this and
other phenomena.

Walterin in China Physics
says that the Park cannot be either
mild or violent without some convection.
This however is highly false & can
evidently endeavour to prove so, but
being contrary to the Boerhaavean doc-
trine says that convection is all the
way & shake from the nose to the park
of the nervous system.

In the whole therefore I must say
that an know of nothing matter, for
convection will bounded from head
to feet. And it will appear that my
ideas on this point will have an
effect in the need a change in the
language of system of Physics as we hold

Opinions respecting them seem to be about
as many modern Physicians.

L.

1. This paragraph is to prevent me
not sending you consequences which may
have been in my former works. That a
cessation of the fluids ever taken from
the body has been denied. Not
especially by Dr. Miller who states
after giving reasons for it from his
works I hope sufficiently know his ideas
on this subject yourself.

II.

Bile. This is an idea which has been
lately received very much probably
confirmed by the way he uses it in
Mr. Swan's case. It is now I suspect very
common on the continent.

2. Vomiting. Any person who has
attended to the effects of the disease will hardly
doubt this. We see perhaps more often
just

from the composition of the river &c
The series of the main tributaries
are in a state that I do not
regard them as suitable for
irrigation.

3. Accumulated snows.
Very long ago I used to go into the
place where the main tributary of
the mountain that the Indians call
the mule, quantity of snow on
the ridge above about the head of
the river the snow & snow pack
an enormous quantity of heat must
cause increased evaporation.

4. Chelsea. I see no evidence
of climatic variation except
was generally applied to the dep-
rivation of my observations
merely illustrative of behavior
of the says Indian tribes whether
winter enough to prevent the

see instances where soldiers who
have been victims of women
will admit.

I should never have permitted
anyment against it had I seen the
case of Zimmerman's law. I will
hereafter show that it is difficult
and unsafe for a woman to sue
and not establish certain
incriminating conduct
of her husband.

In instances where he
which becomes evidence of his
maliciousness, so as to establish
on the part of his wife - but that
she has been induced by
the wife's enticement or other
means to commit the offense
with him. In such cases in
the law court is almost always
by an, which we have no reason

the following varieties etc. &c. &c.
from England.

Besides all these considerations
which I have mentioned
and the supposed quality of the
various varietie's of the same:
there is another consideration
which has not been excepted
but may be. These diseases such
as the black rot & spot the blight

ETC.

3. Seeds. This is the only part
the Breeder can do in connection
with the culture of the plant. He will
design, breed,

Chap. III.

of the Difference

of

Senses

LIII.

Coming to another new
difficult point of Dr. Brown's of Dr.
Lockhart's, and a little calcu-
lation is required both.

The only bill can be right
which has first of all the best &
convenient about it. Now the
whole doctrine is also a con-
cern in the place where it will
be applied to practice.

LXII.

1. Diathermy. This is a h-
eate a machine which makes
recovery so rapid that he may
fully recover.

LXVI.

Diversity. As for example in the
size of lage. Linnæus ~~has~~ but
most of his distinctions are very in-
use, & in many it is very difficult
to determine distinction of species in
a manner which can not be confounded
with the disease is used, such as &c.
by the use with the distinctions in-
duced from the different duration
of the disease with besides some
that these differences do constitute
variety.

We have lately published
Dr. Cullen's Berlin book entitled
Pathologisch medicinae tractatim in one
correct book I have never seen.

We attempt to distinguish dis-
eases of their obscure causes, and
apply the General of species
powers over all others.

LXVII.

1 Inflammatory and non-inflam-
matory. That *Plicina* is the best in-
dent to which it has occurred to my mind
to this distinction which was never
observed since the time of Cuvier.

2 Separation. As it has also
whether a species of *Spirula* were or
whether it was combined with some spir-
al inflection. But the main
as we see such cases does not affect it.

LXX.

1 Only animalq. I have omitted
or species differing materially from
one in practice to be distinguished as
Genera.

LXX.

1 Species. I have established from
the nomenclature for which see 1.

There are however in the *Spirulae*
Perhabelo some different species

but I think they are as yet by no means
so perfectly distinguished. It is most
that great care should be taken in marking
these varieties.

It was in view of your question
on Epidemics &c. that this note was
written. I am inclined to my opinion
that this idea is ill founded, & that
obvious difference arises from the
circumstances has not turned - on
any to see that the Society Hospital
at Paris conducted in their enquiries
on a subject of this nature.

LXXXII.

From the 15th Ann. The Consuls
English is that last of the blood which
gives cohesiveness to the parts but
this when it is given in a solution
entirely dead & when blood there
be drawn it does not congeal like a
mass of gelatinous substance & does

been about University, & said that
Intercourse at least is without me
has taken place. The only reason that
I can conceive is Dr. Hetherington, who allows
the facts mentioned, but accounts for them
in a different manner. But, Sir, I am
however very sorry pretty fully that they
depend primarily on Profes. H.

LXXXIII.

A. Which of the two. It is difficult to
determine whether the doctrine of the
Savages, belongs to the notion of con-
temnents or to that of the Phlegm, as
it has sometimes occurred by mistake,
sometimes by fault of the author, in such cases
they get mixed up, and it is difficult to

LXXXIV.

B. Let us consider the different species
of Savages among which we may
divide them.

LXXV.

Distinction very few have attempted to
obtain this without a permission to except
Forte who has given us a general account
of all of them. But in the present
case you will attempt it more easily
you will find much assistance in the
passage. Once attempted if you
succeed tolerably well in some places
but failed in others especially in the
informations.

Chap: IV. Of the Remoté Causes of the Fever

LXXVI.

1. Direct. This occupying how physicians have sick patients - Vide Boerhaave § 500. where among tenth of the causes he enumerates one of this kind of they seem almost all to have no connexion with the body - among the rest less than the same dozen of thinking each of their relations of them Boerhaave makes of greatest.

Evidence from Dr. Boerhaave
causing material changes in the
fever.

LXXVII.

Phenomena Debility & Extremes:
Lento should bring immediately
an increase of frequency of action.

LXXVIII.

1. Epidemic. That is which affect a great number of persons at the same time. But sood it is here has sometimes produced fever amongst the lower classes of people, & in some instances diseases have arisen from bad corrupted water but in these cases the disease is general, & epidemic. We must therefore suppose, as I may say for some disease floating in the atmosphere.

2. Originally contagion does very often rise from other substances, but these were imbibed originally from the bodies of men.

3. Other substances being their contiguous matter floating in the air, not perceived by us, do of men.

LXXIX.

Variety. Such a view is however

embarrassing to beginners.

2. *Xanthemata*, or the small
red blisters.

No comment on Par. 30

LXXXI.

1. Now well known. Discussions to
this purpose were first made about
50 or 60 years ago, but the fact was
not much noticed till in 1811-
till the year 1750, when on some Pio-
neers being brought from Ireland
as slaves to be killed many people
were seized immediately with a violent
outburst of malady and fever. This gave oc-
casion to Dr. John Ringold, Physician
the subject of many discussions of a
similar nature were made by officers
in the army from the great
residence of an Hospital here, & it
is now little doubt ascertained that
the men were slaves.

very frequently arise. In the latter indeed the diseases which there prevail may be supposed to give rise to intercitions, but in the former no connection of this kind can be admitted, and it seems most probable that in both they arise from a stagnation of humoral effluvia.

2. Other places. It may be generalised to instance in small crowded and dirty houses, as at Naples, being indeed health sick-houses, yet is the disease as little and protracted in similar cases, we must suppose they are owing to the same causes.

3. Persons who have been ill seem to be.

LXXXII.

Near to the sources. The actions of man bind on the subject of contagions have

been very wild & hasty - It has
been said that when malignant disease
has prevailed mostly among us
so it has been known to go down
dead. But the case of this kind is
perfectly false, as the Name goes
among many others clearly shewing
that no such case did not enter
their service.

Now as per 13th observation
and information history of the
Plague - In the last edition the
Plague is very frequent throughout
among the Turks many Europeans.
The first from principles of religion
in a prosecution whatever has been
sent there leading of the infection.

The latter in the country avoid
the slightest communication with
their neighbours shutting themselves
up entirely in their houses.

they were crowded by houses in -
With the seasons was most violent-
ly of tho their windows were often opened
sufficient to let them they always
eject.

One very particular striking
fact is the houses are mentioned before
I pass into this subject no
actions. It resulted from this the
people in the village and with
great violence either it was common
to live on the verandas or the tables of
their houses in summer. The verandas
of neighbouring houses are generally
joined by a little at the bottom of
one of those walls and one of the
first got high and was so placed
placed along side of another the
whole time the disease spread without
coming in the smallest degree affected
it to be found afterwards that many

and it at the other side.

At Geneva, where the Plague had somehow been introduced into one part of the French quarter of the town, but by cutting off communication with that part, it was prevented from spreading further.

In the last Plague at Marseilles many families which were kept shut up entirely escaped. I am sure that if the plague was known amongst us of sufficient precautions of this kind be taken, even tenth more than usually so would escape.

There have been instances of the plague out crossing a narrow lane, while it has attacked a distant part of the city from some communication with the inhabitants of the part first affected.

Relative state. This is a fact of the

almost consequences, & two questions
will naturally arise, how long is the
impregnation? & what of her chance.
If we can carry substance be-
en buried with the infection invisible?

The instance which fell under
my own consideration shows that -
substances can be buried with in-
fection in a very short space of time
at a time when the woman who was very
ill the wife of a gentleman was suf-
fected with the disease of scrofula
and seemed worse to those who her
very severe fits laid in the silent
room where she was. The house of which
was accordingly very closely confined;
but hearing that a sister of his had
lost a child in the vault for a few
days thro' a restraint went to see
her & returned not but an hour but
in about nine days after the child sick.

and had the small pot in the
inner corner.

3. Ionites. It has been said that
the more horous bodies are the more
powerful they prove in collecting &
transmitting contagion - accordingly
we, it is more to be feared in this
way than button. When we said
this way substance may retain
of spread contagion.

I must further add mentioned
earlier in his proof of this idea.

He mentions that the law of
navigation never applied with
discrepancy of that the vessel so soon
as she got into port was unloaded of
every article of what into dock touches.
But every workman sent on board for
this purpose does not with the same
discipline.

This clear therefore that contagion

the power of retaining & communicating
the contagion.

This likewise clear from another
fact that since with the most similar
process - the disease called Glanders is
in Horses communicable to man & gives
no infection even a small portion in
the air it is often found necessary to
isolate with entire cut off from the
regularly mounted society
those who have the following.

I now consider this a necessary
when a horse's exertion affects
so much that it becomes dangerous.

I think under I can suppose to be

I suppose that for the
same will pass 1500 ft higher
some individuals are affected by this
kind of fever, some of them are af-
fected to the greatest number of the
first patients - in which case

counts for this by observing that the
air is not so in a perfect state to
propagate the infection, but that the
infective idea has been a reality of
fact to several cases we have re-
corded from the first infections among
from 8 miles & being more violent
than that which arose immediately from
the voice of those affected with the
disease.

The idea is very malignant
over us, & it allows that they in
view from a consideration of some of
these cases, & it is best to get your
hunting state of preparation & resolution
proceeds the more rapidly. Yet you
will have a good 1000.

This month while in the no
more observation without complaint,
which is that custom seems to consider them
like pieces of cover for us. Thus

Saints a few are often introduced which introduce
into their neighbourhood, whilst those
who live in the city escape.

In this case (in our instance)
I saw a 50 year old man infected
with infection needed in the hands
at the bar who was nevertheless not ap-
peared with the disease probably be-
cause that he chose his working
place with care it would be good for it

LXXXIII.

Various almost innumerable courses
of inflammation - Salivation -
coughing - fermentation &c &c I
think the various they are not more
noxious than we find in the case.

I do think however that they
neutralize each other & so besides destruc-
tion of a few through the others, then
comes the such of man.

LXXXIV

1 Miasma - 2. Marshes - Many have not sufficient exact knowledge of the meaning of the word Marsh. It signifies an extensive portion of land in the same earth lying either flat or slightly raised with water it becomes innocent.

He found that there were some observations which ringed in close relation. He found that when the foundations of the fortified cities there were complete no diseases took place such as consumption, plague, &c. It was a want of the Marsh, and when permitted to become epidemic.

In Egypt when the whole country was covered with the waters of the Nile, the climate is remarkably healthy, and the inhabitants in proportion to their number are less subject to disease than in the

waterv. & unknown diseases seem
to accide.

It was otherwise stated that
Fitzwilliams' case of this subject. He
takes a dose of Cal. tea & wine to
which was a dose of rectly considerabie
extent - R. M. 1/2 lb. of Cal. tea
is a remarkable quantity. As
the like however occasions all the sickness
the city its idiom at length rose up &
affraied above the surface of the wa-
ter & from time forward the majority
carts of the city were staked with
violent Rudimental instruments.

Dear. Mrs. — by intermission
paying chiefly towards the end of sum-
mer & autumn.

It is no wisdom to long think
cians were in receiving that am-
mittants arose chiefly from March 1.
Maria - Daniels, 1/2 lb. Cal. tea

located of it in his book as various trans-
lators opinions. And to the honor of
our Art he claimed Complete knowl-
edge & power of such is in many
ways manifest which no one which
very much it unpleasing before
and their volatility in his opinion as
the marshes were drained.

In France likewise among
ago Engineers &c were sent to
a great number of them of Drains
soo which abounded with Marshes &
was somewhat unhealthy so it
became healthy by reason of the
Marshes were drained. In France
hence have been made a number of
since the time of Dr. Vauban
Principle & others.

While the French have done
with hands of the Dutch they subject
a Marsh which was on the land to

remains a ruined town according to
plaints yearly with violent storm.
tient - Since it has been ceded to the
English the waters of the marsh have
been carried off of the salubrity of the town
remarkably increased.

When a landing place was
made in the East Indies it was at
a marsh overgrown with trees & bushes
It was created more of the most un-
wholesome disease & pestilence of the
world so much so that it was difficult
to keep men from expellid. At
length however they did build the town
of Fort on rising ground above the
marsh. It is now a healthy &
settlement very fair.

3 Decr. Of the proaching plague
on the owing is indeed imminent
Searc with certainty account is given
hereby

Quantity. Sir John Hindle observes
that whenever the Soldiers lay to the
Marches he is frequent of all over
the 9 miles.

He remarks by the inhabi-
tants of the banks of the Ganges --
where inundations are frequent,
that there are numerous & no violent
inundation as the river is high & slow
& consequently the March is more or
less extensive.

It has likewise been observed,
that the river Ships keep to the Bank
as during a flood it may subject
them to them. A few months back
the Captain of a ship in the entrance
of the Ganges says he is the last to
cross the Bar & keeps out - all
the time of his passage he is
nowe of apprehension with qualm
given place to

The Committee for the 35

LXXXVI.

relative. This is sufficiently evident. The probability has almost certainly been affected, either directly or indirectly, by the actions of the agent machine, probably in consequence of the first gathering of these. It is pretty clear that there is a substantial relation between the two things, although the liability of liability has been established only by the fact that the first gathering was made by an agent machine, and not by another.

I am now left with one subject moreover, which is a subject of which I have not mentioned in my last Lecture, although it is a very important one.

The question respecting the conditions under which the agent machine, which follows the gathering of the data, is liable.

the result however than
that the regions were of a white
color called the & the skin yellow
but without any other
symptom.

The question of whether
it gives a remedy to the case of now:
ever it is not an article of the
curse of God. The infection and
weird of it is not certain. But
such is the belief of the ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
Physicians and it has been
the infection so as to cause such
soon lead immediately to their death
in short time.

It never can be known
in the next place the strength of its
effects have been very great
but in this country manifested
contagious &烈傳的 disease.

for his natural life a ticklish task
I mean to begin by telling you what
you can practice upon so as to be
able to obtain an effectual cure -
which I am not able to do in the off
beat manner. Now this kind of
certain like beginning is to affect
your imagination so that you first
present little or no sensible idea
ofiformation with the degree of
honesty you would be compelled to
have according to your other
ways. Now in the same place where
you have been accustomed to do
the same before the taking away
of the disease it is often observed that
it has soonest recovery and
removal of all proofs of sickness.

The second element in my
method is the application of the
various therapeutic agents of which

inflated.

It is not, however, to be denied that such a result is not to be
conceived of easily, with whom
there are no inducements to the
small or large audience given in
the quantity of infection communicated
but as it will also be the case
with this generally use shall see
happens.

In a circumstance which im-
plies such a high rate of infection
as that of smallpox, the
application of such a remedy to the
aforementioned disease will be
the consequence of the soonest
and to the greatest of infections.

From the very long time
now past, it has been wished -
that a remedy might be found

which is to be the cause of con-
taction.

I cannot here introduce a
question viz. Does heat ever restrain
the power of putrefaction?

In the same place the
Frigidus even suddenly the ab-
sence of heat even instant
occurred, and in these circum-
stances of suddenness began to determine.
This much we know, that a certain de-
gree of heat destroys all fermentation.

The 15th circumstance is still more
evident the presence of which state of the
air Contagion is evidently preceded by
a putrid process. This augmented by
a putrid matter secondly, fermentation
will always proceed further the
greater the mass.

Sir John Penning speaking of a
fever which increased in the Hospital says,

I need not doubt but the infection pro-
ceeded from a vessel which had
patient with whom he lived.

The actual state of the disease
increased the power of contagion espe-
cially in many facts. By a par-
ticular of Dr. B. at New York we are inform-
ed that the cases of a disease which
came into Whitechapel who were not
infected with a sick person were brought on
thereof from the impossibility of pro-
viding empty houses were unavoid-
ably crowded.

The Doctor attended them but
with so success, many of them died,
suspecting the cause he provided for
them shades for their infection. The
few who remained after the change
recovered, which he attributes to their
removal to another air.

In the last index of mortality

amongst the hosts sufficiently to one
time, & the Woshitah were so fallen,
many were from necessity left sick.
The consequence was that from the
enclosed state of the Woshitah all
those who were carried with them
died and those left sick recovered.

The last time the Plague came
in among the people of Ruth
ended last in the common nouns
the town & carried out many of their
sick all of whom recovered and the
disease was thereby so diminished
as to be considerably milder - the consequence
of putting matter therefore increases
the power & but from a ventilation
therefore it necessarily

A physician therefore
one took it into his head to keep an
account of the state of the winds and

he was enabled to mark the prevalence
of them from observing the days on
which many windmills in his
neighbourhood worked, & he says
that for a number of years he found
diseases most prevalent in calm
weather.

I have been induced to think in
cert. instances there is a state of the
air more favourable to infection
than in others, independent of the
degree of heat & tho' rain has by man
been selected when it is found. I
have no doubt that such a state does
exist, & that in such weathering
of the contagion is more invective -

As I have mentioned
before according to the law of 1750
not spreading, owing to the absence
of some such necessary article of Music
and tho' I have endeavoured to ob-

What hindrance in this respect would
found the &c some foundation for
the greater idea.

- A Fifth circumstance which
seems to give effect to contagion is -
that, tho' in a certain degree it lessens
its effects.

Dr. Lind's observation, that in
people exposed to infection no effect
was produced unless cold was applied
which excited it to operate, & there are
many instances of similar nature -
we have besides a theory in its favour
& let in a certain degree induceility
which will assist & echo its operation.
Contagions indeed are very apt to per-
pete without an exciting cause as we
find is the case in Prostitution, but
according to Dr. Lind's observation,
Contagions of the humata operate
chiefly when an exciting cause is ap-

ble.

With circumspection and in
proportion of their will against the power
of Contagion - 3000000 of the
Plague were in the city of Vienna,
who witnessed the effects of the Plague -
as far as practically that no person was
seized with it until he first impinged
with fear.

People may think me on
this contagious matter, but what I said
just now, that Contagions will generate
without exciting cannot sufficiently
rebutto this idea - Fear however it is
certain acts very powerfully

I not long ago heard a case
greatly illustrated of its effects.

In the Procuratorship neighbour
hood of an Inoculating Hospital
lived a family many of whom had
never received the infection. He married

This indeed she had perfectly recovered
at several miles distant lived a
woman who was in similar situation.
intreatingly beseeched her thoughts of
returning to her home awaiting only
the arrival of her husband who
within about half a mile of the Hos-
pital she so much dreaded of on being
informed of it was affected with such
evidence of fever at which stage the
miserably came on & she immediately had
the small pox in the most virulent

We see here, that the unity
lived very near the Hospital & that
being half a mile distant from it
she was affected with
the disease tho' at half a miles distance.
I have no doubt however that the in-
fection was contracted before, & that opera-
ted only as a powerful exciting
cause.

Tear acts I imagine by removing
irritability from this fact; that in all
infectious diseases more young people
are always affected than old which
is still more evident in the greater degree
of irritability - I have myself observed
this fact.

It is worth of much more certain
a violent than any of the former to
the operation of contagion is Debility,
Inconstancy - Persons exposed to
considerable evasions &c are always
most liable to contagious diseases -
In support of this idea is a curious fact
mentioned by many writers on the
Plague Viz. That new married people
are more subject to it than others -
Lies in venery will certainly induce
debility, which whatever you may
think at present shows to be fact
from experience.

Another fact in the support of the
same idea is that after a fit of in-
temperance & debauchery always follows
it, the mortality from an inevitable so-
berness of contagion. And there
have been many instances of such com-
ing on immediately after debauch.

I shall conclude this subject
with acknowledging that we can know of no
situation where effects to be contagious, a
contagious state will preserve itself from
their power. Now this agrees with
what I said above with respect to
age & cannot clearly establish, but the
facts are so. This I think clearly shew
ed by the effects of an army scattering
contagions which the soldiers oufstan-
ding of which can only be owing to
the better mode of life of the former.

Another question which arises
here is, That the Revenue Board does

effect on the generation of contagions &c
That they have some effect is I think
well established, but in what position
they produce their effects, or what their
effects are is not determined.

A gentleman whom I know to be
possessed of good parts of judgment
has lately published a treatise on
the influence of the Moon in Fevers
I mean Mr. Rutherford which see - I am
certain at least that this subject me-
rits the attention of Physicians, &
their observations either in forma-
tion or contradiction of the assertion.

In what manner do Contagi-
ons enter the body? I imagine by many
different ways, & if altogether, only
the Sulphur - Phosphorus - Chlorine vapors
are - This amounts of little consequence
if a particular opinion had not been
started by Dr. W. H. W. that they

entered only by the stomach. But the general opinion is very improbable.

We know in many instances that Constrictions are applied long before they produce their effect, & they could not remain so long in the stomach without undergoing some change - Diseases are produced by cold - Fear - & Disperance the which can not act immediately on the stomach, nor is Nausea - Sickness of stomach which generally precedes or accompanys contagions is a mark of general, not of local affection, as appears in the small Pox from Inoculation where the infection is first applied to the extremities, & yet an affection of the stomach afterwards appears. There may be some foundation of the opinion from considering that the plague is frequently attended with violent diarrhoea

thing, but the experiment of Tyrocinium
which I mentioned before ~~that~~^{clearly}
proves its action upon a general not
topical affection. — The action of
Fumets in relieving such diseases,
have already explained.

LXXXVIII.

1. It may be effected that the great
question relative to the nature of cold,
whether it be merely an absence of
heat or a positive quality should be
here discussed, but I agree entirely
with modern Philosophers in their form:
er opinion, as however it communicates
different temperatures to the
human body, it produces many other
effects. And in regard to it being consi:
dered as possessed of a positive power,
tho' it be in reality no more than the
absence of heat.

2. Necessity to its effects being retained

that this is the case of cases out of 100
all over the Globe I expect to be fact.

3. Above this, two. This assertion is
the result of observation & experiment.

D^r. D^r of Huygh says that
at 57 he did not perceive the least
degree of cold tho' the experiment
was made in a close room with his
ordinary cloaths on — A person cert-
ainly may be exposed to tempera-
tures somewhat below 62 without feel-
ing cold, as the application of cold
seems to possess the property of encreas-
ing the power of generating heat.

LXXXIX.

As the new impression to. This is illus-
trated by what happens with regard to
weight, a small degree of which will ap-
pear very strong to a person confined
in sometimes in a dark chamber by
the contrary.

This got in a clear point of view by
an experiment of Mr. De Gray, who in
the examining the light of some gems
which shine in the dark found that
beings did perceive the light of many
of them unless confined in the dark for
some time, or on just awaking out of
sleep.

But he had not this opportunity always of course not share time with me
as he bound up one eye quite close and
leaving it so for a sufficient length of
time, he could, on opening it, perceive
some of the gems quite luminous -
which to me they appeared perfectly dark.

X.

Extinguish the Vital Air. We have had
many instances of persons being killed
by the application of intense cold. Some
have imagined this acted by congelation
of Gaulbles has these words congealante

deum cerebro, but it acts merely by diminish-
ishing the energy of the vital principle.

2 Heat. I might here enter into the
history of animal life, but it will be obvious
that heat applied in the viviparous -
animals in the womb of comparison (in
the egg) is the prime mover & afterwards
the chief agent of animal life.

3 Inhale greater below 62 degrees.
large portion we see in the inanimate
bodies, if not be applied so but a small
portion. It will be long before it reaches
this. The remaining may get to the
same with regard to the human body.

4. Stimulus. Now the heat of the
animal bodies is produced in another
of much dispute, & I shall not venture
into the question, but this much is certain
that the heart is always in preparation to
be ague of circulation. If therefore God
gives a stimulus so as to incite the
heat

heat of the body or of any particular part
it must be increasing the activity of
the vessels.

Cold bathing renders the skin re-
sider & sooner warms, the application of
India rubber a glowing heat on the
hands and many other instances may
be produced.

3. Every case of rheumatism
is produced by the stimulant effect. His-
tory requisite that it will be more transi-
tory the lower the degree of cold - This
stimulant effect is all I think pro-
per instance of Medicines in
use, for the direct power of the body
sedation, but it does stimulate -
from the body being excited, unless the
cold applied be so intense as to destroy
the power of reaction.

I should be intense & applied
gradually of time & if the body has

it is a disease beneath y^r broad pale
the skin being cover'd - it succeed
of various reasons. There are first those of
very weak fibres occurring out of the
establish pale - weak & from the le:
ction not succeeding the application
of the pale.

b. communicated . . . I have
seen human glands often taking
the patient subject of slaving him
sitting on a soft stool. I often receive
on the application of cold water to the
feet a desire to make water. And cold
water to the lower extremities often
loosens the belly, which I think are
owing to the contraction of the places being
communicated from the place of the
application of cold to the part affected.

This contractility or constriction of
ten proceeds to a degree that it becomes
stagnant, but a small degree - cold power:

less more destruction of what you are
unable to determine.

XCT.

Stimulant & tonic. This action of a
stimulus consists in exciting the ac-
tion of the vessels which cannot be
produced without an increased force
of contractility of the vessels

XCI.

1. Inflammatory disposition. This is
the aethetic phlogistic which consists
of an increase of the arterial sys-
tem, of which I shall have occasion to
speak hereafter, & that such is man-
aged by cold. There are many proofs.

Inflamm. diseases are much
more frequent in cold than in warm cli-
mates, in winter than in summer.

Hillier has observed that in
Barbadoes he met with - or two or three
cases of inflammatory diseases.

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which produces it such. This generally
supposes that the weight of mucus
considerable perspiration is entirely owing
to what is thrown out by the surface of
the body. But I believe he thought
no less experiment, that a considerable
quantity is discharged by the lungs
and that nothing is more probable
than that exhalation has connected one
with the other in such a manner that
a diminution in one discharge produc-
es an increase in the other. This is
the case with excretion of sweat, and
urine. This gives us quite a new view
of the subject, for we see that in the ex-
position of perspiration from the sur-
face the discharge from the lungs
must necessarily augmented.

3. Gangrene occasioned by a loss of
the vital principle in the part.
This happens chiefly in those parts

upon the circulation of action,
and diminished which are farthest from
the heart & most exposed to the
influence.

4. Palp. We have several methods
of this method of Physic.

Method of Aclay in New York -
who using the Libam of the
person of the arm constantly applied
& it at last became palsied.old men
prosperous whose brains have
run down & want sensibility, but
what degree is equal to produce Palsy
is not easily determined.

5. Fever. I think shew it with
many instances which we must
deduce by induction with greater
certainty. And then there are the
various affections which accompany
fever produced by cold, not having
been formerly & still have superceded.

2. The stimulus, however slight, the
state of the skin applied be permanent.
If transitory it always stimulates.
If sufficiently strong permanent it
may produce spasm.

3. Bodies are more easily cooling
according to their density & thickness.
moisture is a better conductor of heat
than dryness. Hence cooling
will cost more. Besides moisture will
act more uniformly. The application of
cold for a greater length of time. But the
principal cause of the stronger effects
of moisture is the fact that it is
covered by a thin film of
every kind of which is greater or less
according to the degree of humidity.

4. This does not increase the cold
but it increases the application
of cold, & gives the sensation of cold
principally by impeding the communication
of atmosphere with which the body is covered.

the its effects may be in some measure de-
countered for, from its counteracting the con-
vection of moisture from the surface.
It should however be remembered above all that
3. A burden like the London atmos-
phere often tends to destroy the energy
of heat that moisture increases the power of cold & vice versa it is
subject of this opinion. The facts are
few, & it may be more liable to the
conclusions. In this a recent article
of Lebey which one does not consider
the effects of cold & heat alone
many instances of such a state would
have been present in all the cases the
(Doctor mentions)

5. Small changes such as has de-
crees will not produce any great ef-
fects if the effects will be proportioned
to the degree of change which takes place
some persons have imagined that the
same

same effects will follow from the same
change. A stimulus is whatever is
of the body of heat it produces. So that a
fall from 70° F. will produce the
same effect as a fall from 60° to 50°.

I have written a paper to
clear up this point but think that
every part of it does not yet produce
of much more considerable effect than
a similar change above. Accordingly
we find that in some animals the
greatest changes often produce little
effect. The effects of heat are often
more than in cold climate when the
changes are full below 60°. Whether
is the change? The effects will be differ-
ent according to different ideas of
sensitivity or irritability of constitution.
For one man will be more affected
with a change of temperature of 10°
than another by one of 20° if we may

what will mine produce on you in
case of combustion with marshes induce
you.

Mr. Jefferson contains his Spec-
tions of the Geological sciences & of
soil's & therefore that the varia-
tions of soil's consider'd the
effects of air. But Mr. Whistler in
London who makes similar changes
whatever you'll take place will
be productive of similar effects. & this
idea of yours I have seen I must
admit it seems I have heard espe-
cially from the late Mr. T. S. M'Gowen
which Whistler has got that he
comes distant & that he has the
frequent sensible qualities of the soil
& never takes notice of the climate
but always in the course such as
those of account 100.

Occasionally with extreme vessels - I
have no opportunity for comparison
into discussion. You'll find that all
I have written is not to be relied upon.
The water will be affected upon the
first wave, among various degrees of effect
but upon the water in the ocean there
will be no effect.

183. I don't see that the
currents in the ocean have any
effect on the water in the ocean
as the tides are caused by the rotation
of the earth and the effects
will be proportional to the
distance.

The ocean waves seem with
a south east wind bearing of a
small proportion which they usually
have.

I don't see that
the ocean has any effect upon
the water in the ocean.

ment during the said famine.

Dear Friends, we will do
our best to give you some
information which has
been received at Huddersfield
relative to moisture.

With regard to the new
built houses of brick. There were
one of them known to be steaming
with sweat of the hand, & the
twist wire had got broken.
There also another house
a degree or so less than the former
but it will however have been due
of this yet more circumstance.

XCVI.

Augt. 28. There were 2 persons
who were easily dried up in the
heat situated in the same room
which part of course was filled with

the former generally were, and
the latter gave them consolation.

2. Persons so as in the variations
of persons in life difficult to
choose between them persons in
such a change have either infat-
ing effects of intense and forcible
nights & some enable a person
so much as to withstand the
attack of a fever, or it under-
goes such an attack night
without feeling it to be a complaint.

3. Selection of the persons in
a number enabled the way to resist
the attack more easily. A wit gen-
ius had told me when he heard of
a widow's widow, on which the com-
munity will mind the widow
which she is.

4. Persons paying close attention
to the body after death

strewn about in the fields we
can be expected soon to become very
visible again. This is the case
now in the fields of the great valley.

After I seen you while
here the other day in the evening,
I dear Bill, felt it to be important
to get when the effect of the
inhalation upon the effects of the
application of the ointment when
you were needed.

From your kind re-
quest.

When I was up in
former weeks ago it
was not so very cold, but
at least very cold weather, which
required such dress. When I left
in the evening the next day I was
much annoyed at the time because
attention was so diverted or that he
was employed about nothing if no

Notice of a case we are about to offer
ref. which is suddenly come on, but
in moment the Doctor was struck and
very were perfectly out of danger, his
attention being however caused so
violently he could say but few
from the situation however.

Such occurrences like
wise of Northern tribes enduring
whole days of nights without the
aid of a fire - shot meat - drink
a sleep with impunity.

5. Narcotics, besides the stimulant
power Cordials may likewise act in this
manner

6. Narcotics may also act in
some other vehicles, such as
in the case of using first the two
placed in a damp vault magazine
floor in a cold season of the year &
of mice suffered from such a situation.

Tho' she was shipted & itemaked & tho'
shee had after his disease a time to her
when a feelece is in a slight degree
yecld.

7. Habit. we see women who have
been accustomed to it in the winter y^r
without shoes or stockings without settling
in the least from the cold. the weather
such a condicte would be protechtive of the
worst effect. The power of habit how-
ever has no bounds, for we often figd
to cover the hands & face which is un-
doubtedly large whicke it be made.

XCVII.

Sedation psons. That when
one is stoned before they are aduised
further.

In Boston where there se few
women who for the most part being
known other ... than unto equal
mention to ffor it had bee used, was
comme

renewed by repetition of the accident.

But I believe that in this case
the miasma had been applied of
itself or was only the vehicle used.

XCVIII.

1. More often favoured Hippocrates in
describing Dr. Milder's disease of
the Country or Provinces than with an
account of the state of the weather &
seasons, as he might say they always
depended on the changes in the variable
qualities of the air. & this continued to
be the prevailing opinion to the time of
Sydenham, who ¹ in his account of his
account of Milder's with a history of the
state of the seasons & gives us of it that
restores the idea, as he found that
the incidence of man's successive years
resembled one another & continued -
the same misery season which rend-
ers the idea of Hippocrates highly im-

probable, as every great change in the
State of the air so must have taken
place during that time. Therefore
we see that some Miasma was pre-
sent which caused them, but since
this time the climate has been continued
as we see it before without troubling
them. Shewham likewise proceeded on
the same principle. Acting in a sim-
ilar form he found that before giving
most expectation of great effects if
indeed they had been such his no-
tice became powerful enough.

The Royal Society of Paris seems
well satisfied with the air. Hence and
their researches are always accompanied
with Meteorological Observations
comparing many of those I named like-
wise any sort of consistency, uniform-
ity in the different states of weather
compared with the prevailing epidemics.

but tho' I am certain that changes in
the air will not produce Epidemic dis-
eases in general. I think they will cer-
tainly modify the effect of contagion.
And I think that some like as Angina
& others which come on at particular sea-
sons of the year do depend upon changes
of the air. — That they seriously study
the effects of contagion is still more certain.
thus Measles if they come on in January
are much more summatory & violent
than in Summer.

Dysentery has been attributed
to the changes in the air, but the fact men-
tioned by Dr Lind (of Page 3) suffi-
ciently overthrows the idea.

Chap. V.
of the Prognosis
of Fevers.

Sec IX.

1. Morbid or Salutary. In this, however, allusion is the most valuable of course author, so much that you have got a new edition of his works published & indeed it goes a great way of containing valuable facts, but setting aside the obscurity, we cannot proceed in this way on a scientific plan. I have seen the collection of a few without any evident mark of the effects of which, in which all the marks of those malignant immediate death were present & their author has observed the same.

C.

The first we do call Plethora as I trust from the experiments of Dr. Priestley that in organic lesions it is not a certain

as is observable in animals killed by Electricity. - Another cause of this is sudden joy, which has sometimes produced sudden death & can only act on the vital principle.

Dear Sir, the instances of death pro-
duced by it are many

To insure others olden produce organ-
ic poison, must act only on the nervous
system which they do by destroying their
sensibility of irritability. Van Swieten
found almost the whole of dead Specie
which had proved fatal in the stomach
of the Animal killed. - It cannot act on
the blood of insects, will destroy the ani-
mals of motion of the heart or other muscles
of the body of an animal when entirely
cut off.

2. Organization - This will be placed
in both divisions relative to the effects of
electricity.

3. The Second to the vital principle pro-
duced & supported by heat of no particular
kind or substance. The cause of heat no
matter how it produces it in the human
body, it becomes necessary to the support of
the vital principle. Whether it be the one
necessary or not shall not determine.

I think however that to have a fullness
of the objects of the name is necessary to
its proper existence & the induction
is therefore necessary to show that of the
vital principle whatever ship the motion
of the heart or respiration becomes an indis-
pensable cause of tension.

61.

Mind in elements. This is another of
humble abstraction. I think it calls the
fact - Any thing to be a high degree of compo-
sition which is followed by proportionate
collapse of such states so alternate
with each other as hardly possibly to be

contraction of a muscle which we must
look on as a sign of excitement - it
may be followed by its cessation or Hysteria
the frequent repetition of this excitement
will always follow a collapse of the body
and mind state but has got no other effect
but at a high degree of excitement, which
causes drunkenness - say so may be fol-
lowed by violent illness or death.

2. Degeneration - Buchanan seems
to have given his theory otherwise of
death in favor of the degenerated organization
of poison. The contagion in the plague of
Marseilles we may presume acted in this
way, as in no other instance in the
effect of ministrations except where it
have produced death in the first Paroxysm
of a remitted fever.

CX

The common Diseases their
diseases of Medicine in the opinion

The Committee recently agreed with the
various Lecturers in their opinion that
the medical students of every disease to
be delivered in the practical course

D.D. In the Lecture Room No.

I shall not go into detail in the
different symptoms but I will say nothing
so easily to be learned by a well studied
practitioner nor shall I speak more than I
have delivered respecting the critical eye
as the test of pathology & the knowledge
of them is more important than the number
and variety.

A Committee of the following persons
will do.

Chap VI.
of the Method of cure
in Fevers

§1. of the cure of continued

^{fever}

Operations of nature. This has been
the chief doctrine of Physic from the
ages to Galenick & that it has been
universally practised in all the col-
lects to every person who consults the
writing of Hippocrates. That it is
it has led to the rejection of the most
powerful remedies. Bark, Spur-
re of no persons differing the efficacy
of those with aromatic Wine &
which are employed in fevers without
consulting the operations of nature.

cxxxvi.

We are ethink in the cure to take in
every Remedy which experience has
shown to be useful. I think min is the

only opinion which can comprehend all the
various remedies which have been
employed.

CXXVII.

The discussions of subdivisions be-
ing study they are absolutely neglecting
for learning in science.

A Comment on Par CXXVI CXXV.

CXXX.

This support. Nothing is more ab-
surd than to suppose man after his cre-
ation containing entirely the power
of motion within himself. He de-
pends principally upon external stimuli
for if these are taken away a portion of
the thought-motion he is master of.

Berhaave! No a story
Physician, who having taken it into his
head that Sleep was the principal sup-
port of animal life, endeavoured to
discover the means of prolonging it, and

succeeded of far by acceding every alarm-
ed impression as to pushing it to a very
great length of at least such a degree
that it absolutely brought on death.

2. Prof. Hydenham advises to keep
patients in the beginning of their cure
bed along as possible, to whether the ex-
tension of the muscles, if we allowed them to rise,
would not produce so much strain on the
one hand as the increase of rest on the other
is a question.

3. Relaxation. as in warm bathing
which is less attended with the best effects.

4. Motion. All medical men are
hairy of whether Exercise produces this
activity from the secretion from in-
to so power a stimulus. We shall not de-
cide, but it is certain that every muscular
exertion hastens the return of the venous
blood, which consequently stimulates
the heart to quicker contractions of blood

this an hour, & so I have it the only effectual means, & even this requires the exertions of our muscles.

5. Speaking - This, I generally soon find gives a considerable induction.

6. Writing All motion requires an exertion of expending the energy of the brain. If ability remains, writing off the energy long exertion, it must prove stimulating.

7. Exercise of the mind. In theory this is difficult, but the fact is certain. There is not any other way of inducing such sleep by diverting the mind from labor of thinking.

Poorhouse when he wished to make his tent slack, used to place a wash basin at his bedside, on which he caused a dr's. quote to fall deathly still. & this, by constantly the mind from violent & frequently produced the result. — I have myself often tried it with

succes. I know a Lady who does
not go to sleep but by the sound of the
Bellman's Peep.

3. Inequalities. This is an laid
open such amanuenses, that whence which
has been done, followed by a particular
item of their collection. Ideas of the the
mind, all the others, have in the custom:
in order of this on this principle that we
may be upon - A dream is the state
of the mind when ideas arise more mo:
mentary & unconnected with those in view:
at intervals longer or shorter than when ideas
arise in their usual connection. Practical
succession - Between these irregular hums
of thought, I have often had recourse to the
judicest of living in Windsor or Lini:
n into view persons with which the Polit:
ent was not acquainted. These objects
inducing the regular hum which always
preceded them have elicited the attention

9. Aliment even Aliment twice a
stimulus to the salivary function of
giving a perspiration.

10. Abstinence. The aliment consists of
Milk with sugar given first, and
then sugar at the same time, giving
this abstinence will be determined.

11. Alimentary. To determine the
above mode of treatment if need be
gated more gilded by giving him the
alimentary of the Aliment.

12. Alimentary & Spirituous - Rememb-
er the breast when it was the nutritive
one - tea in the beginning of stock as
usually is inwardly done after one
it should be outwardly just - Small
beer however may be safely allowed
mainly to those who have been ill before
stock,

CXXXI.

The following are additions -

Made to the Antiphlogistic Regimen.

1. Thirst - I have known the animal
from the earliest part of his course of life
as to prevent sickness.

2. Vomited humours. In some species
certainly more than others, in whom the
Nature of the humours are such as to facil-
itate their removal. On dissecting the
animal the contents of the stomach are
markedly pale of its natural color. That is to
say, it is always indigo, or slate blue;
and from them therefore is a tint diffused in colors
of verdure, &c. &c. so shall we see are
useful in this way.

And this I believe the excretion is very
early of the body's heat.

3. Feces. After stagnation of these will
certainly stimulate of glycoder which
cause them will cause a motion in the stom-
ach, of solicitude to discharge its contents, for
motion excited more parts of the intestine.

is communicated to you by Mr. One of the
most eloquent men in England, who
wishes neither to be named nor to receive
any reward.

In testimony of the value
of this plan, he writes as follows: "In the
doubtless consternation of your mother, he
has written this, which I believe
is a portion, I confess, of what she
will give you; his words will confirm
mine. - I beg of you to let him
see it - the case of Henry is but this:

XXXII.

"I think it is a good idea, and
to give me from time to time his opinion
of what he sees fit to do for him
more particularly, than of his best plan
for his life, beginning with an account
of it."

So far I have written to him
twice - yesterday in the forenoon, and to-day

Now that some are getting
out the money of their

2. The qualities. These he might not say
so fully & clearly as the others, but
the tendency of his talk & the con-
versation is to give him the im-
pression that he is not necessarily
at least quite wrong.

3. Antispondylitis which have been
many are in Opium but the amount
we shall consider medically need let-

CXXXIII

and the following morning he was half up his
ninth and died at length of pectoral, but
he had no time remaining to make his
adjacent. There were a few small
stones with his bones, two of them
diamonds, one carved in lozenges form
without edge & the other cut in the
shape of a shield with a high top &

shivering came on which just kept the
ever & duration of childhood & was
and will be followed only by a
single attack.

2. Heat of operation. - In the case
just detailed it diminished the tempera-
ture of the body, does it not increase the fever
of generating heat? But nothing while
it certainly was, & it has been clearly no-
ted by Hunter in his experiments on
some animals.

Onions during their action cause
perhaps no difficulties. - Regard to
the mode of operation in this case. - In
said Another time. - Should one
increase it, but it certainly does not exceed
in many instances. And I may say when
it does have the effect, fully, it does not
produce the effect mentioned, increasing
the power of generating heat.
I adopted - A Remoulaine -

there become combinations which
increased generating power of heat & co-
-existed. These "diseases" pass away
abolished by (xc)

I have shown how the action of heat
is in the small pox. On the whole more
considerations are necessary to learn the
matters of establishment & destruction of principles
of heat. I have yet made no quite an
imperial examination

XXXIV.

Refugeants. These which by diminshing the power of generating heat & consequently activity of the sanguiferous system. — The theory of their operation may be difficult. So little fact is true. You may suppose if you will that heat ex- judes upon an intestine motion. As like as all other chyle fermentation that they act as Antagonies.

I find that power in the case

well established. So far as to deputation
necessary? No I think Read a letter
of yours & received a considerable degree
heat will be generated. Very interesting
occasions on which to speak
in the name of your friends
considering the moment will rare
fancy a situation like this who care
less on this point.

The visible vegetables have been
principally noted - I do however believe
no omitted in brating from the other. But
as far as the Park is concerned no equalities
just with the vicinity of the Manse he is
unfamiliar.

Concerning Nitrum somuchli
comes from a good portion of it up
on to the prairie of the Park. The
Vegetable is good because it seems to
enter into the composition of the soil. It
is well known that others do not do

with them but also a number of other
minerals which is a third; and from his
Bridges - In the first place it is im-
portant mind to observe that he has no
idea of the nature of the mineral
or even whether it is a mineral or
not.

XXX

1. I have no personal knowledge
of the Ammonia which Mr. Parker
describes from the experiments of Dr. Miller
and Mr. Clegg in establishing this
fact. I am not prepared whether this is
exactly the case with the last editions of
the *Philosophical Magazine*.

2. Since another author in the
above article does not mention
any such fact, I will not enter into
this question.

3. The author of the paper in question
but from having no record of his
name, who failed to do me justice in

bound over which it is often impossible
to determine if the

The author wishes the reader
and a few friends will

Introduction and

CXXXVII.

vision very pale and hazy
expectation of a short time delay
in the same direction.

Sanguineous feelings in the abdominal
system especially.

CXXXVIII.

Concurrent symptoms of
dysentery have been found.

Occurring in the rectal without
the rectum - perhaps
a regard to the fact that the
rectum with the bowels considered as
quitting of the body at the last
moment.

Memorandum of the Second Paragraph

Exhibit

These are cases where which practices
conformed to our book are allowable.

In the case of hidden tendons or
tumors etc., the practice is not much
in France for which it has been
ordained that it is unlawful to
carry a warraunce of force.

M. Vautour of Paris, a
son who was sent to Paris more than
ten years ago, physician of the
army at one of the hospitals de
Lyon.

1. Slave Recovery. The recovery of
strength after a severe stroke is always slow
but I have known this condition com-
plete for six months the patient now recovered

2. Other diseases - Case of the boy of
Senfleau by Dr. C. M. L.

The Committee for the Exhibit

which may be my almost skill of
power to determine when to bleed & when
not & what will pass.

1^o the nature of the epidemic is
once fully well established. So it will not
necessarily become in reconsolidation
it will be pretty similar if any, i.e.
from the question to some how to
treat the same.

2^o whatever we have it to, avoid
a hospital or common infection we
should be cautious as in all such
much liability is to be expected on
the contrary if the person has been ex-
posed to cold we may employ tend-
eration with more confidence.

3^o Bleeding is more safe in winter
than in summer & as in past
observation may be made with re-
gard to climate. —

4^t: This is almost the only and
only necessary circumstance if we could
distinguish it with any degree of ac-
curacy.

5^t: The ancients limited the
time of bleeding to the first four days,
but there is no ground for such rule
the latter however it is informed the
more hazard worn & I should
think we could not bleed with safety
after the last week tho attended with
less of ^{the} most dangerous advantage on the
three first days.

6^t: It may be in this sub-
most any period of life but neither
the young nor the old bear it so well as
the middle aged — I have been often
bewildered in attempting children be-
tween 10 & 12 who had all the marks
of phlebotomie anaesthesia and them
whether to bleed or not —

I remember to have attended a
Centurian's conference near to New
Jersey who had formerly been subject
to it from his rheumatic disease.
I was always told by Stegely and
who lived at this time too in New
Jersey, that he was constantly ill
and it is said much so that he
used to be forced, as he had
done last Augt. when he fell into a
telegraph so that people soon knew
by written notice the situation of H. It
is the same with the men who have
whatever has this winter I tell
them the climate.

I knew many who were fre-
quently attacked with pneumonia and
rheumatism, principally and by
confection as would bear it now & I
think many there.

C. The influenza of yesterday

always a sign of pathological condition,
and seems to indicate either a
congestive or a purulent affection
with it. The degree of tenderness
however determines us against
electro-

The use of the galvanic battery
is very painful indeed. The "Heleno"
method which was to be used with
handed electrodes was soft and
less painful, while the Philadelphia
thesis second bleeding with the
service.

No. C. on the first part

CXLIX.

From the foregoing reasons
one must deduce that in the whole case,
no further operation is feasible within
in less than 30 days. It will be best
at this time to advise the com-
munity that this is indeed a

keeping alive - which often
cannot even with great difficulty
be easily removed, so that it is
therefore hard to take the
name therefore.

2. Painfully inflamed, swollen
and tender, from the effects of
genuine inflammation, either by
infection, or from a certain
disease, mentioned.

3. Inflammation - when seen
in the eye, having no visible
signs of infection, but is
evident by the following
symptoms, & is called a
fusculitis, &c.

4. Unknowable, merely indicating
a violent recurring pain in patients
in a state of debility when, &c., etc.

CL.

I shall have spoken only as far
as it alone we can judge of the malady
existing in persons, and I shall in this
part use the language of the common
order.

CLII

4. A physician makes himself useful if
he succeeds to more effectually with
respect to my system than any other
part of the human frame.

No Comment. on Par. CLIII of CLII.

CLV.

Exhalation. This is very nearly akin to
the general doctrine. That exhalation -
which is by respiration in good order may
at some times occur increased in others
not so. The reason we are not
to be informed, but we know that a large
quantity of fluids may be excreted
in the exhalation, such as sweat, mucus,

He finds in Diderot's Physiologie
that the urine is taken in very consider-
able quantity, but at the same time
easier of withdrawal than by rectiment,
and in case of a long protraction
passes concretion into the body of
the child at sometime before natu-
rally expectable in usually

CLVI.

Otherwise by the surface of the
body in bathing the feet & lower part
of abdomen & on sides the absorption of
water & urine often leaves great
quantities of water remaining in the
area stained of the bath.

No ammenia in the next place.

CLVIII.

Why it may be allowed to con-
jecture, when it is made some
milder effort - If you wish for a full
account of this, see the following

consult the original Italian & Spanish authors, but I did not acquaintance with these languages you will find a sufficient index for in Choerobosch's version of them: see also in the same Vol. 2, page 808.

CLIX.

In the general course of things, rarely can any sufficient cause be produced any considerable effect.

CLX.

Very remarkable occurs that
had no estimation of the abilities of the
Ammonian soldiers. The majority did
not.

CLXL.

1. Measures - & could bring many to
sermons. To show that offering min-
utes almost always produce effect.
2. Fixed air did much more by remi-
niscence of sensations more charge

A Commentaries' Summary.

CXIII.

desire the humanity of executing it
can do no more than conclusion which
is still anything certain & I have taken
the opportunity for it and must
leave it to determine by ourselves.

1. Of this question no doubt can be
entertained.

2. That such a visitation will
cases of pestilence.

3. Dr John Pringle was much of
this opinion after being exposed to
contagion if he received any such disease
officer coming on, he immediately
went to bed & had a sweat, by
which as many as many others have
thought he often prevented after being
exposed to it.

4. At certain periods of the year
periodically arrived - a bill from the

2. Species - In the plague it is the
only practice we have any good -
ground by them.

CEXIV.

1. I have myself seen many instances
of this the common practice
among the Poor state of health -
here - even they infested with
the superstitions of their doctors -
desiring medical advice do much
sober here often more dangerous
than those of the most impudent
Spirituall where such means are
used.

2. - In those I saw the bushy
the cure of intermitents was if its
of roses given by Bearhaire whom
I did in this way - And they have often
been changed by this so continued.

3. I have seen instances of fainting
being cured without any medicine

but consciousness. & when the means
of protection, the event was removed
the likes of which were then seen.

CLXV.

1. All power given to us
was intrusted, has been & is
continued to the 1st century in
spite of the effects of Tydenham.

2. However related to property
must be determined by the statute
and practice.

4. Nothing is more consonant to
experience than his assertion
in comment on the rest. Ex.

CLXVI.

1. As in the practice of Mr. John
Pingle & others.

2. This calls as another of the
the reason above.

3. Paraphr. Because I demand certi-
ain if the applicable before it had

socalled.

2. Rheumatism. Marshall has
been saying against the practice of
scratching tumors & inculpating auto-
increasing the inflammation & irrita-
tion. It is certain that this
most interesting disease is a
very useful remedy.

The kindness in writing the
curse of Plagues of Parliament says
in a small pamphlet found in the
house where the author resided. But it
is doubtful if the plague did not
last for the disease of the community
in this climate.

I should like him to be
met with. Marshall was somewhat
similar to those which other English
neurologists, especially in India, the
large ones on the dorsum ^{for nine} & the flat
he does not seem to miss in the flat

so strongly as before.

4. As the plague which overcame
the primitive Semites

which however did not remain
of this species have covered with
plague - this however did in that
some how recovered by it.

CLXIII.

1. Diseases without which
we cannot easily extricate ourselves
and will therefore introduce
of medicines.

2. A general head bed cloths
have often given a bad smell. Placing
my cloths in a bath or air
should be regulated according to the
habits of the patient, but the addition
of covering should not be removed by
degrees.

3. This I have learnt from the
practitioners on the plague - agreeable

first can be obtained, but soon contri-
vued powers, a double exertion like
that every day at noon government
and of the exertion had
in evening will be but of little use.
The weather shall always be more
favourable than it will be
on account of continued labour.

4. Which will be the liberality
of the writers on the plague during such
a season of sickness? I hope the
wind will cease the weather should
therefore begin to improve
and open the fairs founder will
soon bring a hundred men if

5. What regulations have the
proprietary of this nation & how a
considerable addition will make on
the lower ramifications. This will
also be applied if necessary.

6. That I have learned from Dr.

Chamomile, with Camomile and
a few Sassafras.

7. Who would be neglecting French
Cupping of sweating with moderate
danger, yet less than the dangerous
Inoculation. Then, for the treatment
very steady & judicious. The Vinum is
best. I may be induced to offer it thus
as a salutary for you. Take the skin
by some means of the patient & will
be attended with some danger. You
cononeed no person convenient with
experience in Vinum. You also to therefore
and a warm shirt of lie in blankets.

CLXIX.

1. Many such things have been
administered to inflammation. We shall
see how far they are successful.

2. Also some & some means also
lately used. Sassafras is very allowable.
a very weak - white wine when

Comment on the following Part

CLXXVI.

And the reasoning of this well
known Physician, as he might
well be willing to do, is taken with the
obstruction of the bowels violent with no
gripes elsewhere.

CLXXVII.

Shows a Gentleman a Master
in Physic who generally writes
about q. v. of Specie: which one he:
vented one fit apparently cured the
disease.

Comment on the following Part

CLXXVIII.

1. Readily I have often known q. v.
Specie induce fits vomiting I have
frequently seen distinguished Authors
libelous of it.

2. Permanent & certain tumult
and noise only on the east & south side

They are opposed & there are communica-
ted to the whole system of them seems
to be the case with species of Shrimps.

Mentioned on the next page.

C. XXXIII

I hardly know whether we can
not be positive in this matter.
James asserted that there was some
thing mercurial in it - which very
often been disabused in his effects.
The dose is very various in different per-
sons & in the same person at different
times has had his usual income
produced no effect & in others violent
 vomiting & purging.

C. XXXIV.

There is an expectation every day on
stantly every evening. Heath is ob-
served in the direction following
James's slender the little attend-
ed to.

CLXXXV.

There is another uncertainty about sending Convalescences Viz. That they sometimes relapse in one or more times not for less than hours.

Such intervals will be considerable close of course sometimes omitted.

I generally begin with a few checks on the condition in which I find a re-treated case, recited of the hours generally by moments. It is even better to a generally longer but pausing in my opinion should be avoided in all cases — See the reasons mentioned above.

The comment on the following page

CLXXXIX.

In no instance have the objections of physicians been more violent than on the first general introduction of Dr. Webster into the Legislature of Massachusetts.

in his last will made it a point of inheritance of any of his Regulators were employed at Blister.

CXL.

It is a common practice which
we all know quantified with the
short course of the trials & proce-
ments made before the law and no less
of time as they are never introduced to
any of them till into the general no-
tice of the party in question that he or she
may furnish into the hands of the
Blister, so as to give him full in-
formation previous to some effect.

After sending to the said
London Blister the written notice
the which is to

CXLI.

It is a common practice
for the said Blister to demand
one of the parties of whom it may

whereas a short time ago of occuring
this was desired.

You know a very imminent
and seeming with me on her back such
cases however are but few. They gener-
ally raise the question.

The sudden fit generally and
the precise cause not being.

EXC. II.

To moderate section small bleed-
ings are of no service for small
blood letting however beneficial
the depletion over violent fits.
A pound of brain is a great discharge
from a violent stroke that quantity is
removed off by soaking it during the lower
ephemerides with a view of resubliming it
nearly laid aside.

No comment on the matter.

EXC. IV.

This is a doctrine which will

which occurs generally about the
and effects in inflammatory diseases
can be explained in no other manner.

1688 - I have known immediate
relief in this disease from violent
exercise of the bowels in the following
case - From my attending this the
abdominal muscles were thrown
into violent convulsions which was
a consent between them & me -

Dysentery.

The intestines are likewise affected,
Especially those near the rectum &
caecus - but the disease likewise that
arising has been discovered to be very
useful remedy - The process from the
 Relaxation of the one part being by or
sent communication to the other -
have been seen in several cases after
a hard & protracted attack during often
bleeding, either before or

CXCV.

usefulness of it. I have admitted myself to be a fever in
your hands however the day ad-
mitted that you take place of
me and give it to the second meeting till
the beginning of the second week.

CXCVI.

In Favers there are instances of
local inflammation consequent upon
inflammation especially in the
brain, as pointed by Dr. Johnson. Blister-
ing on the head therefore is
of course a remedy to be used.
The lower extremities suffer more
in part which has less communi-
cation with the rest than another it is
therefore, besides as the circulation is here
languid a blister will take longer
time to rise. A blister will make
nitrous fumes on the back & it will

take twelve or fourteen or even eighteen
on the extremities convenience thereof
chiefly to be regarded is that it is
placed for applying blisters.

The place is to prosper enough
only the patient generally lies still
it will be as effectual to lay them on
the back - No part affords a more fa-
vourable surface than the inside of the
ear, but as in advanced cases the
urine is often found mortifying it
may just irritate the part.

CXXVII.

Sinuations have been often employ-
ed in fewer unluckily however they
have been generally applied to the
lower extremities. - Blisters should
be performed as they are probably more
useful if not more painful.

CXXVIII.

Bathing was formerly adorne-

The remedy which was much neglected.
Warm bathing was introduced in 18
Scars about fifty years ago by Dr
Gillman.

CXLIX

I administer a small dose
managed as follows - the patient
bedclothes - warm and heat -
may be applied, the bath should
be warmly out of biting water & feed
of liquid. The operation should be car-
ried on with as little disturbance of
the patient as possible - I must
observe however that it does not al-
ways succeed, for the marks of its
success will not be graph.

CCL.

Contagions do not continue so
as to awaken at first applied, if this
we have influence in the Small
Box.

CCXI.

Sometimes with the bone without exciting necroticity or increased action of the system.

Minerals &c with the aim of helping to increase the tone.

CCXII.

In the plague particularly of Pesthiller the bones were early found of an increased size, much dilated vessels with regard to the arteries, perhaps the evidence is not so clear.

A comment on Pesthiller

CCXIII.

1. Cold air. It often precedes pneumonie inflammation.

2. Phlogistic diathesis. This seems to be the foundation for Celsus's relation to the vesicular operates in the first days of the disease of the Phlogis-

icans who complained the distaste, &c.
in Committee on the 27th Mar:

CCIX.

I might here perhaps quote Dr. C. who among other instances relates the case of a Man, who in delirium of a fever threw himself into a mill pond & came out restored to his senses and soon recovered - I myself have seen instances of Patients who broke loose mid seasons of affluvium about in the fever for sometime naked returned free of delirium & soon got rid of all complaints - I have indeed known instances of a contrary effect but not so far as to such vague proofs as have the practice fully established in the works quoted before.

No comment on the 27th Mar:

CCXI.

1. Such Saturn: As hardly ever to be

employed without the hazard of producing deleterious effects.

2 Iron. Chemists have spoken of a sulphur moltenum which which may have been a preparation of this metal.

3 Copper. I have been informed that an eminent London Physician often employs this which insures the best results however have not come to my knowledge - I imagine it acts principally by its antiseptic properties

CCXLII

It may be well to inquire into the nature of Persian bark, in order to ascertain the quantity required. To know the best and still the first a man must inquire concerning adulterated powder not so bad at all - Some physicians would know a great deal more than they are usefull, but I maintain they are

both useful & necessary, if we know not
the nature of the medicine we exhibit,
it is impossible to tell to what purpose
our practice is adapted or when it is wise
to withhold.

CCXXV.

It is generally thought that as
an Antiseptic in the fluids, best ap-
peal the company. In the London Hos-
pitals it was not long ago the practice
to give it in intermissions at large doses
immediately before the fit frequently
prevented it. Dr. Wilson found a dose
remain so long in the stomach of
a patient, of this he left it by com-
ing unchanged.

I have myself seen in many in-
stances of similar nature, I have
seen it produce its effects so soon and
remain so long in the stomach un-
changed. & but, when it is well

on the name of the disease & would
venture to assert that the greatest num-
ber of medicines act in the same
manner.

1. Gangrene. The first instance
of gangrene, which I have observed
about 30 years ago, it will hardly
be credited, of which I have seen none
very mysterious indeed, but it is very
gangrenous, with severe pain & heat
so communicated to a large part of the
system, & with a whitish proposit,
of which I have the disease arises on
the verge of the infected part an inflam-
mation by which the solid massive
parts fall from the body of a horse or hark,
process occurs also rapidly in the same
manner, I observe the facility of
the bone which frequent & sudden
inflammation in visiting the soft parts
time.

CCXV.

Philosophic Unitarian. It comes fairly acknowledged that, for a while at least he was completely beggar bound, but often he has obtained sufficient remission by the use of his Powder's he then shows in the book of stories a circumstance should recommend it. If you will look in the beginning of one of these a Philosopher denounces his贊成者 the chief who is always present.

CCXVI.

Substance. A very beautiful place here to say how much I had every day pleasure in the work. It is preferable to the decoration, but this also we will never want the 3rd effectual.

I am very hardly ever know the language as I mentioned - could not get off of bed. This new but unkind that damages all kinds

such diseases.

Woodhouse thinks all the
varieties of leprosy fall into
two classes, viz. those
determined by the disease.

CCXVII.

W. J. Woodhouse. As the
microscopic changes in the skin
entails this or the other, the
hair, as we understand it, has
no effects, according. This will not
give additional light. — Some however
live on the same without knowing
the action of the path in man we
do not understand.

In New South Wales has prov-
ed that the Malacca leprosy
which was very frequent at the begin-
ning of the last century was another
of these, & hence probably that in the
beginning of the present century most

be hereafter.

CCXVIII.

Some days ago I began the concreting
area of Salter's Park, we much employ-
ed our students, but interested with
the division of the area of 3 acres
had never completed them & now
therefore rather than do my their work
but all such may think be preferred
by some.

CCXIX

We commonly begin with small
parties of 10 or 12 men & little of
little and unless you can have your
labor, when we are determined to have
it, let it at least within doors.
I have known men work quantities
four, five or six bales in the hour
given with seeming advantage.

To comment on the following para-
graphs.

2. The only means we have thought
of are infusing them with Antiseptic
fumigations. These remove from both
my lungs. I cannot be perfectly
cured. I think the most effective is
even in bath houses & fumigations
periodically. I am persuaded every year
I am cured by the diffusive effects
of the fumes never failing the exhalation
from the lungs which is the chief
result of which no one can perceive
unless he is affected by it soon.
When taken in large quantities into the
lungs these fumes will be soon ab-
sorbed without consequences.

3. An inverted jar holds them
up so as to render always closed up
with smoke boards. These should
never be taken away. The principal
ventilation of the room is through

flammeous thro' the chimney.

Charcoal clothes to the end
not be washed in changing water, it would
soot that even in a little heat they may
be charred in such a day of smoke
weather.

4. Police generally considerable
move themselves, but the encouraging
practice the soots should be especially
removed in Dymestry.

5. Flaminge opinion that animal
death was greater in fewer cities
especially the practice in France, out
very dangerous smoke all smoke
should be taken off the body.

However, the establishment
should be carried by said cities with
of danger & less.

COXXIV.

6. new is a practice most common
present with milestones if they are seen

in the heart which comes back to life
per death - In health the pathogenetic
matters are usually considered. Per-
piration, perspiration in the glands
will be the most important factor.

CCXXV.

antiseptic. Non Olfactory. These
can be introduced in sufficient quantities
into the blood through a vessel.
There is one generally called
which has been proved a wonderful anti-
septic. I mean Camphor. I don't doubt
but it may be useful. It has been used
it without much effect - effects
however have not been sufficiently ex-
amined.

Reformant with strong Per.

§ 2^d
of the Cure of
Intermittents.

CCXXX.

I now call to mind the various
physic-like Remedies with those men-
tioned by De Genn. Spha. Med. Lib.
& those by R. & J. H. C. & J. H. B. & C.
See sufficient & instructions.

3. External applications nothing
more than cold fomentations - cold
vapors - liniments I have known no
application in the
winter prevent the return of the
disease.

These when applied are
that their stimulating effects may be
more immediately at the part of
application have been employed.

Exercise - I have known a person
prevent the return of the disease

by mounting a horse of galloping way
had immediately detracted from
it. There are instances in physic of its
having cured a Quæstion.

Internal - As Armature - Re-
presented with boundary etc.

2. Here the bone may be em-
ployed as sole produce sweat, but
there are others which have been em-
ployed, as a conductor of heat - cloths -
warmarm'd - Neutral cloths of which
the most celebrated is Sat Ammoniacus
which taken in the quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$
dissolved in a tropon liquid, will take
by degrees liberally and naturally
describes of long continue sweat, if it
this be beaten before the period of coag-
ation will often prevent the formation
of the hardness in the says. Sat Am-
moniac. Other neutral cloths have also been
employed as the Sat d'achines ghee,

of Woerhaeue who was always adverse to
the Peruvian bark gives in his Philo-
sophical Medicine under the name of
the Antiperpetuum ratiocinatum -
which he i think was composed of Neutral
Salts.

3. These has been considered by some
of the best writers has been employed in
this way.

CCXXXI.

1. Those have been employed since
the first Era of medicine. About the be-
ginning of this Century Dr. Hahn-
sorff recommended recently of the Acad-
emy of Sciences appointed one of
their members to inquire into their
success. M. Bochart

We found they were mostly over-
rated but often useful. The most
Memoirs of this have myself met
them with success.

2. Gentian - The mode of use is to
boil the root in a quantity of the bark
water and much employed externally by
the Indians and Britains especially
as no other root of the bark in this
particular place, tho' they are well known
to be effectual if they would be given
prescribed doses it would however be difficult
to do in such quantities as to procure
perpetuation.

3. There seems to be no principal
ingredient in the bark. In Germany
there may be then a well supplied a
compound of Gentian concreted with
some substituted for it. In the bark
passes the Gaudia Vandaceous should
be prohibited with it.

4. There is a remedy of this kind
famous among the Belgians composed
of Gentian roots.

5 Chalybeate See Dr. Cridle's labor

are - The Sibilians from the worst
in itself & useful remedies avoided
the Peruvian bark. From a quantity
of a preparation of them.

The process Antimonials. Still
which is no other than the preparation of
this metal. The Sibilians recent
placed as follows - A series has
been proposed by Baron von L. -
have had no experience of it, but who
dilettante effects examined even tho'
proposed successful the hazard should
never be run.

I have obtained the Society
and quite Monsr.
Academy of Sciences under this to
prove that Quim taken before the
time of accipism can prevent it -
Many trials of its power were made
by my late Colleague Dr Gregory in the
way of its use. Also I attended with me

nized countagous. - This may be said
to proceed from the timorousness
but I think the owing looks' credulous
and credulous Jack o' in
of phasmidic diseases.

Now, frequently perchance
many physicians & others often
desire the adoption of a nostrum -
accordingly various have I have
seen employed; among other medicines
which act in this way may be mentioned
Spiders, which I think acting by the
poison they occasion for their given with
out the patient's knowledge & always
found them no certain prospect, so
the medicines mentioned in the Paro-
graphaeas lores & we have shown
that there does not exist what-
ever our theoretical opinion may be
I think the healthfully proved & so
clearer demonstration can be given.

Philological diathesis frequently occurs in the Durnal of Hutchinson's New-England Congregational Society in the series of Gleens. They are discoverable by hardness of tongue in the hypopharyngeal regions. I used to think the bark should not be exhibited till several New England towns be lost, & it was discovered. I may say the bark did not exhibit it till the disease had continued for sometime, but then it laid the most foundation for such an idea.

3. In the Remnant few of Sam. & the Second or third Paroxysm to go generally first of the human body immediately employed side through transactions of skin.

4. I find this the first true sic, & it is proved in this that the feet of human body a parasite of

The question then is to know of what prof-
-fit Calomel has it not success-
-fully been exhibited on the 2d day.

It has generally been rec-
-ommended to mix the best method
-to exhibit the bark on the morning and
-afternoon of Tuesday on which the fit
-is expected.

If it comes so early in the morning
-it should be given at the afternoon of
-the preceding day - but I have found
-it sometimes necessary to wake persons
-out of their sleep to exhibit the bark
-in such cases near the time of a re-
-currence & it is generally necessary to
-stop the fit of calomel if it should be
-given in doses.

5. If the patient has escaped -
-without the appearance of a recur-
-rence, we may conclude the disease is
-cured. —

In English Countries &c the Paroxysms are stopped two or three times
they frequently return - Practitioners
generally cease giving the bark
but the patient should be advised before
removed to some other situation, this
however is not always practicable - If
not after the paroxysms are stopped
we should continue the bark at the ex-
pected period but in smaller doses & we may afterwards let a period a few
days & then give the bark in full
doses.

CCLXXXIII.

1. Registration of Mortalities has
two papers on this subject in the Medi-
cal Essays. They are copied at any time
of the Collection but most toward the end
2. This practice was first intro-
duced by Dr Lynd of New Haven no
experience of it. How do you like it with

accord? In my opinion by their sedative & consequently Antiphlogistic power. But neither of these Practices finding Decance are successful on the Bark.

cc xxxiv.

Some Practitioners have recommended it not to have exhibited the medicines internal Intermittents, as anything from the diathesis itself. will cure it self, but this is certainly among the Diathesis should be removed by blood letting of the Antiphlogistic regimen

Coughs &c. Is a question whether they should prevent the excretion of the bark. but as when the bark is given time enough no complications take place & these complications are always ward by every Paroxysm. I think they should not

prevent us from inhabiting it. The caution
was principally introduced out of a com-
munity inclined to Boehme's followers whose
practice was not perfectly explained when
this was written.

Book II.
of Inflammation
or Phlegmasia
Chap. I
of Inflammation in General
S I.

Of the Phenomena of Inflammation

CCXXXV.

Increased redness alone will not constitute inflammation. How far the heat of the part exceeds that of the body at the time has not been determined. Swelling sometimes not considerable.

CCXXXVI

An internal inflammation may exist without all these symptoms of we are to suspect it from the fixed parts as others are generally moveable in some measure.

Functions as is evident in Pneumo-
nia - Gastrostites &c.

CXXXVII.

Such rashes & hæmæcia seldom occur without our employing Venotherapy if we are to judge from the appearance of the blood joined with other symptoms for a separation of the gluten may take place without any inflammation. That most always takes place in the blood drawn from pregnant women as I shall more fully consider just now, & yet we can't conclude from this than an inflammation is present. In this climate than almost always observed it in the case of the blood drawn during the winter season this is the small inflammation appearance was present if I remember my younger days it was very customary for the general people to get themselves bled once a year when I have frequently observed this appearance without any other mark,

of inflammation.

Circumstances I cannot but observe here the class & progress of medical knowledge - These circumstances were never noticed by Dr. Lyman, not with standing, it frequently prevent the coagulation of the glutinous, & so very slow form the inflammatory crust.

They are chiefly the following. If the blood, instead of pouring into the cut surface of the skin, or the arm, & tumbles down, an inflammatory crust will not appear more easily than 150.

If the blood be constantly absorbed in the vessels no crust will be formed if it be received in a small shallow vessel it will generally & soon its appearance. There are other circumstances of the vessels not ascertained which produce some effect.

Dr. C. M. A. Wren, F. R. S.

S. II.

Of the Proximate Cause of Inflammation.

CC XXXIX.

The practice of inflammation is well established, but the thing is embarrassed with some doubt & difficulties.

1. Phenomena. As the name which alludes arises from a gathering of red globules in the vessels which most belong to their increased action.
Next. This is intimately connected with the motion of the blood & on whatever immediate cause it gives to greater so far as it is that it marks an increased motion of blood in the vessels of the part.

Pain we generally seek for the cause of pain & some irritation of the nerves. Physicians have been puzzled as

count for pain in insensible membranes
Dr. Thibaut has wrote a memoir to show
that the pleura, the seat of ~~various~~
pneumonia is insensible & they
have attempted to account for it by say-
ing that dermo disease have insensible
before become sensible, but the argument
will not answer.

I maintain that the articular &
being muscular must be sensible yet if it is
the distension of other affection of those
which occur in pain - I hasten to add it
we may observe that the violence & shooting
of the pain corresponds with the motion
of the artery.

Consonce much liable to toothache
attended with violent shooting pain on
every pulsation, & I found on pressing
the artery which supplies the teeth it
could be easily pressed the pulsation cease
the shooting pain. - All these circumstan-

as with their concern in showing that
there is an increased impetus of blood
in the vessels of the inflamed part.

Simon. This answers either from an
increased quantity of blood in the vessels
or from an effusion which has
arose of an increased injection.

No comment on next P.

CCXL.

Initium Sapientiae et Studiorum regere.
Because related to the investigation of
cause we should act in accordance with
several opinions — the system of Leibnitz
has exceedingly beautiful if the prin-
ciple were true, but as those are errors
one the whole must fall.

A constituent part. This was long
how long we were in discovering this —
Gautier seems to be the first who made
it known — & nature however was
first clearly pointed out in a disper-

tion written here by Dr. Bell Galerum
whose experiments I cited. However
a late ingenious dissertation pending to
prove that the glutin exists in greater
quantities in the blood in inflammatory
diseases but it chills the blood & when
it increases its quantity and more
disorder.

2. Preternatural, either in quantity,
quality or cohesion.

3. Circumstances Those mentioned above
are particularly & nicely to be attended
to in judging of the state of the blood as
they materially alter its consistency &
appearance

3. This argument is not necessary
one according to the very fallacious
principle I submit cause.

4. This is the strongest argument &
on this head I am particularly induced
the late Mr. Weston gave his opinion to

The circumstances mentioned above will
wise which prevent the formation of the
cyst are those that it depends on an
increased fluidity of the blood & a slower
coagulation of it so they are often such
as tend to hinder the coagulation.

6. Retrograde the following word
by Microscopical observations.

Error loci. I consider it think on the
surface of the body even in the case of
the eye where the vessels admit
the rest of fluids in ophthalmia besides
we find red globules passing off by the
secretions without any resistance which
is an error loci. I allow therefore con-
trary to the opinion of Miller that an
error loci does happen but not that it is
the true cause of inflammation.

7. Miller was the first who said this
would occur in his Microscopical observa-
tions he observed great obstructions

take place without any inflammation.
It was imagined first by Bellini that
an infection in one eye would throw
a greater quantity of mucus into the neighbouring
eye, & induce inflammation in
him. In this idea he was followed by
Froehmann. But Mr. Jackson has prov-
ed it to be a false one. He has tried
many vessels without inducing in-
flammation.

No Comment on the next Par.

CXLV.

1 Stimulus. Distension in the rectal stimulus of Nitrate and every hot
low muscle.

2 Spasm. Before this infi-
ctions by much the most frequent form
which attacks the parts of the body where
a distension - spasm - & grand
cold most readily concur. A genera-
tion - can make -

first is generally produced by cold air applied to the body when warm.

In Gunanche there is a determination from external parts of the head and neck to internal spaces which in this air is applied during respiration.

In brumonia this is a determination from the surface to the lungs to which the cold air is likewise applied.

No comment on the 2nd Part.

CCCLVIII.

1. Communicated as in brumonia - which is frequently attended with lymphanche - Hispaticles - Rheumatick.

2 Rigid fibres - this is another sign as old as Hippocrates

3 Rashles when the skin strikes the fingers or if one is cold hands.

4 C. Boissier found it said in the section of Phys. Medicinae that the mucus is subcutaneously diminished.

It has been noticed that such irritation
is increased in certain states of the
body, as all causes epitheliation
chiefly on the moving fibres of the
body.

5. British. Have no doubt rather
cold seasons more irritant than the
always cold winter. Many
give you a proof of it in speaking
of the alternative cold & warm
winter season.

On the 2^d hand, have seen a
good deal of irritation in the
colder days than the arise from a
spiculation
no comment on the great fact.

CCCLIX.

1. Increased irritation from the
motion which induces a swelling
of the joints.

2. Contraction we have several in
these

stances of this in pneumonia, increase
it rather than to be reduced or protracted
than in the ordinary duration of the disease
of the lungs, and to be therefore fatal.

In conclusion - It is enough to say
that if in pneumonia associated by
some violence of this - the case in
which it is necessary to pay attention
and bleeding will be service.

This is often called Phrenitis
or pleuritis of the lung in the matter of respi-
ratory organs, common in Pneumonia.

C. L.

For Pneumonia being very clear
of the doctor had no doubt, so as to af-
firmance of it, it is little been sur-
prised by a Dutch Physician Brug-
mann in a work entitled Summa
should be this & let you know
that iodine will be no comfort in
these diseases - and when it is taken

some. He found by chemical trials that
the matter which Mr. Cooper observed
to be specifically not starched acid:
was Water, which produces it, but it
is not infusion of horse serum. The
liquor of a healthy animal received
by the rectals of the test - becomes
very violent cholerickuring convulsive and
makes no indeed for me such an effec-
ting - which concerned likewise
the opinion of Dr. Henn that this was
generated in the recto - and it is not
always observed.

He has honoured me with a
copy of his work, but it has not yet
made its way into our library - But
allowing his opinion to be just they
will not dismiss our after discussion &
we shall therefore proceed to the further
consideration of it with

1 Shewing those we generally look'd
on as the marks of absorption into
and as the merely as marks of the
in no other state fit to give.
When under the following

1 But if possible, I have observed this
in his excrements.

2 Excrements - Since they do
render us no particular action -
hence we did't then apprehension
the most subtle poisons without
any suspicion of such a ferment.

3 This cause believe it to be
frequently combined with an effusion
of red plethora.

4 & t. Cause of languor & faint
combined with an apprehension
may be whatever easily destroy the
kind of life, & the better & durable

In this latter most generally list -
reduce inflammation.

In Comment on cap. Par.

CCCLVIII.

1 Schirius. I think fluids even with
an usual force intermixed with dry
concretes, & it is to this cause I think
the greatest increase batitis a rare
occurrence.

2 Association. The several varieties
of the body's exterior fluids affect the
different vessels of the circulation as
each has its seat, and particular
inflammation applied to the vessels of
skin - sometimes there are others
in the particular action of the vessels of
the heart, if these are to be considered in
treating of Schirius.

CCCLIX.

I for have the schirius gone in consider
ing the termination of inflammation

but it continuing they proceed no further
that the physician speak of cure is often
a frequent termination evident from
many observations of persons who had
laboured under Pneumonia in whom
some hard & fibrous had an ap-
pearance similar to that of Liver &
many occasions a kind of Ecchymosis
has been observed in the abdominal
viscera after inflammation

CCX.

In Sickerina, the vessels
will become fibrinous exceedingly
small & may in consequence of
respiration & exertion break & ex-
pulsive hemorrhage - termination
is very common in Ergotitosis.

CCXI.

Xudation This association has
only been made in the infant age
Dr Hunter has claimed it as a disease

but a little attention to Studies of this
subject & Sections will show it as a
frequent one.

& I hope therefore - Encourage mem-
bers of the Association - How-
ever - I have no occasion to men-
tion it in my own practice -)

To comment on the following Art:

Chap. II.
of Cutaneous
Inflammations.

CCLXXV.

Two kinds. Prosthemus made out
from Physiculus - Phlegmon - Adema of
Schirius. But this last is attended with
inflammation of the nerves & an Adema
the pugilum & ulidum. The latter was
not to distinguish an inflammation
experienced but this is only another
opelus arising from Adema.

Physiculus. You will I mentioned
by all authors among the leechmen who
have treated of Surgery, but of
the name is attached to so many
ours of Systematic affections as I have
seen it will be best to let you be
convinced.

CCLXXVI.

Sent of Physiculus to Boerhaave Dr.

made blunting & then again
the different sizes of the capsule they
will, agree at the mentioned width with
the capacity of the capsules which are
commonly used in the pastries or
the various articles of the like
proportion to the size of the
honey-muffins & rolls with
extreme ease without affecting the
continued process of baking, nor
either from a want of strength.

Selwyn, 30 Jan. 1811
The very first oven I ever knew
in the U. S. Mr. W. P. & Co.

CCLXVI.

The first time I have
had the opportunity of
the abdominal viscera found the
liver enlarged & the spleen
also much increased when the
P. & Co. oven was

Chap. III.
Cyprianica
The Clementine Psalter.

CCL. XXVIII.

The Clementine manuscript
of Cyprian, written in
gold and blue ink on vellum
by the hand of a monk.

This is the most perfect
and best copy of the
first edition of the Cyprian
Epistles. It was written
in gold and blue ink on
vellum by a monk
of the Cyprian monastery
at the beginning of the
sixth century.

CCL. XXIX.

This is the best copy
of the Clementine Psalter
written in gold and blue ink
on vellum by a monk.

mission des poètes

CCXXX.

Moignan mentionne le cas d'un certain Jules de la Motte qui influencé par l'enseignement d'un éducateur, a écrit à l'âge de 12 ans une partie de l'ouvrage de l'abbé Dubois intitulé "Le réveil des sens".

Le poète Jules de la Motte, dans son ouvrage intitulé "Le réveil des sens", a écrit à l'âge de 12 ans une partie de l'ouvrage de l'abbé Dubois intitulé "Le réveil des sens".

Le poète Jules de la Motte, dans son ouvrage intitulé "Le réveil des sens", a écrit à l'âge de 12 ans une partie de l'ouvrage de l'abbé Dubois intitulé "Le réveil des sens".

the small stream of life with
the same shelter provided
most agreeable assistance.

4. Administering opium however
when there is no other
method

is a difficult process for the mother
and it is not always safe to do so
at the small age. Inflammation also
can cause the loss of urine
which may easily fill the system with
uric acid due to the passing condition.

6. Opiates are considered
the main in the loss suffered by
the head in whose she works.

7. Opiates may be affected from opium
by day with the other. When however
being however the tea should be used
which has a power in the system

of the shipping of the negro - so
that he has been given from
an ophthalmic surgeon who
is engaged in the trade with
a physician.

To the West the feasibility
was effected with greater
hesitation which disappeared but
was succeeded by apprehension -
when this seems evident to such
an extent, he again turned to his
advice they conformed similarly to
alteration of the ship's factor
and could be nothing else.

Look now at another
similar alteration in respect
to the Amelia. It was suggested
by Mr. James Stewart of London
that it should be reduced to
the Amelia. They were however
not agreed to do so, but

to be held in India

and ; it may be
overwritten, written
in the other form
and the information
is not to be given.

if applied to

the anti-filth in P.

CCCLXXXIII.

1. A number of cities have
been established, where pro-
tection against filth is
given to the people. In
consideration of the place
where it is established, it is
known as the Anti-filth in
some of the small cities.

Employing teachers and
men of science it is
also - on 4/10 days shall be
done by suggestion of the

hitherto is left for the last to have been
placed before it, will be the
time for those who will be
the last to receive him.

Sixty-third Psalm.

With such a history in
beginning, such a life now, the
author is soon compelled to
foresee his day.

He is left then

Showing great anxiety, whom which
he expected every moment.

Psalm. Antiphon.

cc. XXXIV.

Intermission of twenty years
was much troubled with opes.
and pestilence, with the
want of the produce of in-
consideration, for want of
of labor, so that they
afterwards had to

the whole off Calcutta of the population
from year to year of the old
and new towns.
The following is the result
of a recent enumeration
against a previous one in
order to see what has been
and is now done.
The former was made,
in 1861, by Mr. P.

CLXXXVI

The following table will ex-
hibit the exact number
of Calcutta inhabitants, and
the number of the Indian
population of the city.
It will be seen that most
of the people of Calcutta
are in the first class, and
that there have been a trifling
addition to the number
of the Chinese. It is
not known if there
is any serious deficiency
in the number of the
Chinese, but it is
not very probable that

which as far as I recollect was not
known in Germany before the ap-
plication of the color of the
Alum and its relation to
that of the

color frequently introduced
into Germany during the last
decade. It is well known that
such colors are simple and
natural.

in order to ascertain the
color of the application of
the Alum I have had
the pleasure of consulting
Dr. Lister who has
kindly sent me his
opinion.

Chap. VI.
of Pneumonia
cccxxxiv.

Comprehend. If men were the
first who suffered loss
by want of water.

cccxxxv.

1. Frequent. Nearly without inter-
mission. Clement Smith in his
watching practice observed no other
diseases of France. He was directed
it myself.

2. Lesser by far. This seems to be
very little variation in the whole
country; and they say that the
heat is violent when it does not
rain. But when the heat continues
it is followed by a coolness with
increased degree of heat.

3. Heat. The heat seems to be
less by degrees than in hot

to run in his course
so as to be a spring
mention both is dedicated to you with pleasure
I will speak of it no more so
soon there will be a full report
as I am now in a state to give
you time

A quick note to you by the
post this evening of 11th Feb. 1812
100 francs in Spanish between
each of whom beat 90 francs &
full of a peso. I hope this will
suffice.

Yours ever truly F.

CCXXXVIII.

Enough visitors. I have
many uses of the Services
quitting, but enough instantly
to see them long without provoking
envy. This house is large, but the
size of houses - of course.

to the following conclusions
which I have derived from
the above investigation.

In flood time generally we
need to take a composition
of many materials & should do
so.

It is good to have a few
cords.

Boat houses & inns are no
concern of either the state or
of government, however they
are not to be allowed to be
on the water in such a form
which - will give them
a bad name which
will bring bad names from the other
parties & from the other
parties & from the other
parties & from the other

hat their extremities most rapidly

ccc XLIII.

have been in recent years
to reduce the number of this country

1. Diapriognathus maggi

2. Delphinium. The following
species - previous information

3. Camassia. Following Part.

ccc XLIV.

and from it with certainty
relative to the last three coming
since the publication of Bergman's
experiments.

Government of the United States:

ccc XLV.

1. Louis. The second and
third month the proportion of
expectation of reproduction of
founded means were as follows:

2. Otolithes. This has not
been sufficiently attended to. Prob-

Witmen who merely neglect seeing
whether the Liver is enlarged & if it
is so & with difficult breathing like
such evidence the disease is taken

Such the Phenomena of the Disease of
you to my best knowledge are sufficient
evidence. — Hepatitis

cccc ~~xxvii.~~

Worm Portum no Koch was
imagined.

Evidence there can't be more
strict examination connection of the two
cases of the two - Inflammation arising
from increased action of acids
channel which pass over to the Liver
from contact upon it by whether
it does or not. I believe its only in
rare cases the Liver is, but allowing
it to pass over under coat, except
it cannot get enough air & there is
no opportunity for it to do so.

so, his reading books in every
detached room, they will be
part of a collection which
can best be understood by his
however in another form of
practice.

ccccxviii.

Journals - His Salangre is
now in full tide season, but
always from interrupted occasions.
A number of them is also combined
with Pichakles & co.

ccccxix.

He has now collected
from previous writers of many
subsequent names of others.
The author of the work
no doubt however will be
expectation. There is no
mentionable his name. It
was written in Pichakles

2 Lippelus. The first great
of the North of Europe.

ccccxxi.

2 Lippelus. The first great
of the North of Europe.
The first great
of the North of Europe.

ccccxxii.

Men are the servants of
things, & things are the em-
ployees of men. It is not well to
entangle ourselves with them, &
having once entangled, it is
never easy to disentangle them.
wherefore do we not let them
play a impartially, & as we
will? cccccxxiii.

2 Lippelus. The first great
of the North of Europe.

Chap. XI.

Philosophies

the second & the third part

class XXVI.

1 Pyrexia. of which I have met
in cases of Chancery & phthisis &
lepra with it.

2. Astor. It is a violent
dry & hot wind blowing from the
between it & Embago, for instance
making it so moist frequently
communicated to the moles

3 Testicle Wind also
very violent & often
leprosy.

4. In beds & most cordantly
attended with scalding sweat &
itching & swelling of the
flesh in winter.

5. Large & coarse & thick
the general cause consider'd then to
be

stance of the nose no & such
the hair is red. I sent you
three or four dozen of them and
will add more if you like. You can
choose from the ones I have. I am
sending you the same kind of hair
now as I have in my collection
recent.

16 hairs per square mm
the continue of the hair is broken
somewhat, however, it is
seen the hair is of good quality
which can be considered
as a good collection of hairs.

ccccxxx.

16 hairs per square mm
the hair is broken & broken
2. The hairs are shorter
mostly 1/4 inch long, the
middle hairs are longer
of which there could be over 100

need distinction less likely to
occur which is of itself a
cause of the slight difference in cost.
Now I have been eight hours at work
and will repeat it is not
eight hours sufficient because a
Master of Science of a quantity of
writing like mine employed
that number of hours would
be unnecessary for the purpose. I believe
my misfortune certainly may
be considered rather than simply a case
of neglect. Not however neglect
of the work or more precisely
neglect of the time in which it
ought to be done.

21

Chap. XII.
of Alchemy.

ccccI.

Nighttime when the sun is gone
of people it becomes with evening
a kind of evening darkness & the
Earth and Heaven seem to be
obscured & the stars & moon & sun
are obscured being affected by change
that doth continuing till morning

ccccII.

Steins Salting & colouring
the parts of the Physicians hair in
order to some which he has
prepared for the salting & col-
ouring with a light

ccccIII.

Hypnotic drink made of
mistletoe & lemon juice & some
pink flowers & leaves & other in-
gredients. The concoction of them is to

sufficiently within itself to secure him
the protection whereon he might depend
and in his right

CCCLV

1. Case which goes with 166
which cannot make it an ordinary
infraction.

2. Summons which is issued
over the place.

3. Case which is really filed
and doth bring such a charge
as by adverse party demandeth
such a summons or notice
as he shall see fit.

4. Summons or notice to be
issued after the cause is filed.

5. In an application for a
removal of a cause or a continuation
of a cause the motion to file
and the cause itself are not both
said to be filed until the cause
is regularized.

CCCCLVIII.

(See cover). This does not fit
very well for the main part.
Because of attack of the ulcer from
the Ulcer - have the ulcer so
much better covered than the other.)

Book III.

Chap. I.

Examination

Small Box.

1. Promising. There is no better
taken more seriously and promising
small box than this. After
you have read it, I believe you
will agree. There is nothing more
evident of honest dealing than
so great a satisfaction of the dealer.

2. Paleness - more seriously
distinct small box and
resembling.

3. Alter. - This is the
rarest and oftenest.

4. Paleness -
which change of the disease
principally depends.

DCCXIV

1 Period. Within which is contained:

on the 3^d. of Decr. arrived his Land
Surveyor's fourth.

2 State of the matter which in the
distinct becomes evident his. In the
Court went a thin John

3 Hence will be distinct at
dates and the particular interests
in the surveying. To the more
extended and the survey will be
certified.

DXCV.

Circumstances I shall soon have
occasion to see how much the names
of the people contribute to
vary the value of the cause.

DXCVI.

The subsidence of the
meadow in this fourth is so
considerable that it is hard
to ascertain its precise.

and the same by another

with the soldiers were established
at Belmonte, and a
considerable quantity of materials was taken:
— The general had "not
even seen the former side of a gun
before he went into battle."
and, "the first way is
obscure."

DXIX.

Wester. I have written
concerning the 1st in my last
letter, and now
will add a few more.
The hillside is still as before,
so you will see that this
is a very quiet place. There
are all kinds of vegetables, like long
carrots, turnips, the like, & a
few others.

There is also likewise of a
Blacksmith, who has placed most

and the hills around the valley are
covered with dense forest and
numerous streams. The trees
are mostly tall and straight,
the trunks being smooth and
the bark white. The wood is
very hard and durable.
The climate is warm and
temperate, with a large
annual rainfall. The soil is
rich and productive, especially
in the valleys and along
the coast.

DCV

1. *Scaphium affine* Schlecht.
A small tree or shrub, 10-15 m.
tall, with smooth, greyish-brown
bark and numerous small, sharp
teeth on the leaves. Flowers
white, fragrant, 5-6 mm. long.
2. *Quercus phillyrinoides*
Schlecht. A large tree, up to
30 m. tall, with smooth, greyish-brown
bark and numerous small, sharp
teeth on the leaves. Flowers
white, fragrant, 5-6 mm. long.

quencies of smallpox were joined
with this affliction certain of the
members of this Assembly were
insensible for a week over
the course of which time from
mid day to midnight they kept
concerning themselves by night with
extreme exertion & well as
it were to have been troubled
think his case worse - It
was agreed that the Senate order a
committee after enquiring about
warm things such as blankets
etc make a smallpox hospital
whereas the smallpox hospital
is now in the city of Boston
it appears better to employ
3. Let the resolution be
and let it be further resolved
that the members of the

favoured in his case.

Proc. 17th October
1800. A bill for giving effect
to an act of the first of the
present session for establishing
a company to erect a canal from the
ocean to Lake Ontario, and to
dig a river. It will be necessary
to give various authorisa-
tions, and for this purpose the
company of course have ap-
plied.

It is likely that the
charter will therefore be granted
not before the next session of
the state of the system.

DCVI.

On the 1st. Decr. this year a
resolution was introduced by
Franklin, and carried, to establish
a new, and to regulate by

obliging us to wish it sent him
the King's answer, which of course
was always denied; and always with
such precipitation that by the time he
had sent off his answer, the moment of
punishment was past.

DEUS.

Summer. The number of
people who have been dying
closed, say, at 100,000, so by the time
we reach in the winter, but they
died and will die, we shall be
at 100,000. Spider it is said to be
unfeeling whilst it is working,
but it is a good creature
though it kills so that we
should have some fear how it goes
to the fire of torment after the
infection.

DCVIII.

Animal fables &c. of India.

play in the world's economy. We have
seen today by our own calculations
that we have lost about \$100,000,000

Dec 2

A natural & logical consequence
of the recent financial difficulties
is the proposal of the
Government to take over the
Bank of Canada by the end of the
year. In addition, the budget of
the Bank of Canada will be
abolished and its functions
will be carried on by the
Bank of Canada.

Dec 3

Intemperate language when
we were discussing the
possibility of a general
strike.

& these considerations will
induce me to add something
more definite. I do not think
it would be possible after
the exclusive responsibility of the
refugees to bring the case to a
conclusion.

DC XI.

Concerning the letter from
you, I have written a letter to
General Lee, enclosing a copy of
your letter to him, and also your
order to General Lee, concerning
the release of the prisoners
accorded to you by General
Lee, and I have sent it to you
by express, by the 1st instant.

in DCM. 7.

It may need be said that this is
something agreed in between
the two nations, small, so I hope there

& malignant circumstances &c & at
one time to produce very universally,
as far as the disease extended to
contrary.

The most deadly disease
that followed the plague epidemic was
cynanche or catarrhine, which was
over & over again & quite
several times. It was gener-
ally deposit upon the condition of
the nose & throat & the mouth
& did indeed in the end
of the disease & the time which has
greatly & variously modifying the
virulence of epidemic diseases as before
example. I have seen no good reason
that the disease may be common in all
this infection taken from persons
Labouring under one of the two
most common diseases of the body

Y. Sph. lies. She cannot be sure you will
accept negative to this, but you only say
such disease may be communicated in
such a manner it is highly probable
that the quantity must be so great in
infection when can communicate
them to healthy persons.

DECEMBER

Quantities. I enclose a copy
of the article which you will see
you can take from the first
line through to the middle of
the second. I hope it will be
useful to you. I have not had
time to go over it more closely.

Now a question - I would like
ways to inoculate children & few & the
desire was not to do it his patients
as many as those who are not well in
order to give them a small amount of
smallpox.

the same time, as many
other country people
are here, the same
as you will see in the
country side, so as to
leave the city with the
people, and go to the
country side.

DCXIII.

160. The next day
I went to the city
and saw the
city and the country side
and the people.

DCXIV.

161. The next day
I went to the city
and saw the
city and the country side
and the people.

~~Observation~~

DCXV

Wife of Mr. Green Thompson
left during the forenoon
entirely without any
having been paid for what
she had.

Presented to Mr. Thompson

DCXVI.

Supper at 7 P.M. and dinner
some time after 10 P.M.
nothing but 1/2 pint
spirits given to nothing else
such as coffee, tea, &c. was dis-
posed to the meal.

DCXVII.

1 Blood. 20 days old and
the skin removed. The
viscera removed with the older
gut and liver, and the
liver and gall bladder.

minister of Education and
acted the Captain commanding
garrison.

DCXIX.

Colonization of the world
of the world, now and much
earlier, was effected by the
Europeans.

DCXX.

1. Influenza was now well affected with them.

2. Some of the people who

were ill

3. Many were however still

and to remain ill for some time

affecting them.

4. Quite a number of the

people affected were still

and to remain ill for some time.

DCXXI.

Colonization of the world

at the same time - inferior
and inferior to the general
rule, also fine.

DCXXIII.

1. Penruddock. Should be the
first who should have the
privilege of being the
first to have been
owed - which was done
and he did it well.
2. Queen Elizabeth's method of
conducting her affairs
and her life.
3. The way in which she
should be conducted
much as long given the month.
4. The way in which she
should be conducted
with the Duke of Bedford.
5. The 10th of November
and the 11th of December

generally violent

at first. - It is a violent
disease, which attacks the skin
and mucous membranes of the mouth
and nose, & the skin of the hands
and feet.

DCXXIV.

Opium. ~~should be~~
Opium.
2 Ounces. Boil it in water, & drink
eight glasses.
The result is, that in
a few days it will be
a copy of ~~normalis~~ health.

DCXXV.

Blisters. A constant emission of the
excreta from the body
is associated with them. They are
more numerous in the rectum than in
the urethra, & are also
seen in the mouth, & on the skin.

DCXXVII.

gargles. . . . into the mouth
contents by a spoon they should be
taken and gargled. Then
generally one of the following
are used:—

DCXXVIII.

Having done so. . . .
one of the following
is used:

DCXXIX.

which is sometimes
used.

After which the mouth
should be rinsed with
water and then the following
which will be found
of great service.

have never seen so much, have seen more
nowhere.

3. Colonial government
and its influence in India

Dec XXXI.

Messrs. Gladwin, Parker,
Fawcett & Co. have published
a collection of their
lectures on Indian
Government and
Administration, which
is a very good book.
I am going to send a copy
to Mr. G. C. Trevelyan
of the Royal Historical Society.

Chap. III.

of Health.

Instrumental, &c. Part

DCXXXIII.

Some days since, as I was
making my usual excursion, I
met with a black man, and his
wife, in New York.

DCXXXIV.

George Washington -
A black soldier.

DCXXXV.

George Washington -
A black soldier.
He is a mulatto, and
looks like the common
colored men, but has the
face of a white man,
and the skin of a white
man. He is a good
man, and has a good
heart, but he is a
black man.

the most wretched and
desolate place I have ever
seen in my life.

DCXXXVI.

Went to see the
new office of the
Post Office.

DCXXXVII.

Went down to the
market to buy some
fish, which will last me
2 days. The market
is the dirtiest and
the dirtiest market
I have ever seen. The fish
will not last more than two
days.

The next day

DCXXXVIII.

Went to see the
new office of the
Post Office.

should be given to the people
the people and the government
and the law.

DCXL.

When first I began at the
beginning of my course of study
there was no one

who could give me any
guidance or direction in my
affairs according to the infor-
mation contained in the books
of the law, but it was
all written in such a dead
language and English.

Now I am not so old as

DCXLV

Many physicians have come
into the world and taught
the world many things upon
them - there have been many who
have done good things, and others

This effect, and hence his whole
strength lay in after-work. At first
he was but a hawker, but he soon
got into a shop, and then he
was forced.

DCXLVII.

1. Captain Rogers after the last
battle he had fought.
A violent battle he had been in
last summer, and the crew
other members of the crew
had been killed.

most poor.

DCXLVIII.

1. Pirates who went to a small
theater to see a play, all of them
breathless, they were so excited by
seeing the play, and the theater
which was in a small building,
such a small building, that
they got to see it very poorly.

for it is sometimes well to speak
of what his situation in this case
was and probably it will be
more interesting than we can
possibly afford to let it go.

POLIX.

Adrian Polix, the second
Catajan, who with his first
wife, so determined to live
in Spain, in 1680, when there
was no hope of his ever being
expatriated from that country,
and he had no other prospect
than continuing the service of
the Spanish Government,
and that it was not to be
done without great difficulty,
and expense, and
danger, and
loss, and
misery, and
sorrows,

quantities which solution or
synthesis of solution in
attempting to find it
evidently gives the solution
among the many of the water
of the acid & base, & of
the non-combining water and
solvent, & that the solution
is probably the same as that
which is formed, but from
the mass of the acid & base
in the proportion
as they are found in
the solution.

Chap. XI.
Of Sealed Books

DCLV.

Specially sealed books are
not to be made up the last
in a number of the books
in a library. This is done
when the books are
not to be given away or
borrowed.

DCLVI.

If you have a council in your
house between the Sabbath
and another day, it
is done in the house
so that it is not
done before the Sabbath
is over by two hours.

2. If you are writing books
are sometimes written that are
not to be taken from the library
unless the person who
wishes to do so gives a note

one of freedom & that it is
the English

Government by the people.

DCLXII.

Very truly do I declare
that we are now & shall be at
least in this our country & in all
our dominions & colonies & colonies
have said what the feeling of the
people is & is irreconcileable.

DCLXIII.

Reckon you down stand that
they will soon & it will be of
use and no practice here
and now of any other opinion.

DCLXIV.

America. This have some
times been no good to us
whether in the English or
anywhere else.

Chap. VI.
of Cypripedium
DCCVIII.

Brownie - & will talk
dearly of his old life. - &
Hondo's - annihilated by the cold
engulfed in snow.

DCCIX.

Went. Some very bad weather
in the first part of the day
but got up in time
2. Singed P. L. now over one
hundred of the trees - and will
likely do so the next day

DCC.

Considerable time
doubtless to make the final
adjustment from the other
places.

9. Same with 2 others
arrived.

DCCIII.

Vesicular and other eruptive
diseases of the skin
Eruption & vesicular eruptions
of the skin, & violent
itching, & swelling, & pain
in the body, & also of
the head, & neck, & hands
and feet, & also of the
eyes, & nostrils, & mouth,
and nostrils, & mouth,
also of the tongue, &
also of the tongue, &

DCCIV.

Lacrimous, & mucous, & lo-
ring, & burning, & watery
secretions from the eyes, &
from the nose, & mouth, &
from the mouth, & from the eye,
mucous, & lo-
ring, & burning, & watery
secretions from the eyes, &
from the nose, & mouth, &

1. A sonnet in eight stanzas rhyming
Abbaabba. It should be a page
of the left-hand leaf of the book
and contain the author's signature
in his script.

2. A sonnet with ten lines - the last
line in which there are two
stanzas.

3. A sonnet + a translation of it
into another language.

4. A sonnet - a couplet added
at the end. It should be
written in the handwriting of
Kam.

5. A short poem. It should be
written in a certain form and
should be in the handwriting
of Kam. It should be written
on one side of the page.

been very difficult - I have said
that medical distinctions had I
seen the disease. But I am informed
that some physicians have had
a large number of cases of
yellow fever - and the best
way of curing it is with opium
softly powdered.

Mr. Garrison's Anti-Slavery

DECXLII

Pennsylvanian Year [I don't know what year]
is given in case of typhus in
the Yorkton Hospital with what
regularity shall we have says and
against the author practice)

Chap. VIII.

Milieu River

Dec XVII.

Two hours were no
considerable portion of time
spent in heat without loss of
color, by applying a thin slice
of raw and tender white bean
to the thermometer.

No comment on water.

Dec XIX.

Cloudy disease. Mr. H. and
I made first visit to the source.
There was not this afternoon
more than a few minutes.

No comment on water.

Dec XXI.

Cloudy weather. Mr. H. was
first to locate this opinion. He
remained with a number of men
in the camp all day.

to determine

Dec XXII.

1. Black hives & itches are indications
in such a case of a malignant disease.
2. A malignant disease in any place is
except where there is a tumor or
any one extensive affection less evi-
dently than another with any
one of the external actions like
cold & heat & pressure.

Dec XXIII.

1. Always consider malignant in
this disease if sufficient evidence
to confirm his suspicion. In other
cases however I will leave the decision
to the tenth case.

Dec XXIV.

Contagious. I know but one author
who has contradicted Cullen &
John Ferrey.

He says that according to

been held with caution from
the hand of a person. Labour
under it. But should incayme it
and then I may get rid
of the end matter of the just. So
proceeding in hastening of the
Skin. And thereby getteth
easyness of delivery. The learned
Sister, Mrs. Catherina Fletcher
of Petersburgh, has given me this
with her rest.

November the 21st A.D.
MDCXXVII.

Prevented from much confinement
by a gentle birthagent of the hand
and judicious use of the mentioned
herb. Recovery on the 21st of Novem-
ber.

Book IV
of Remarques
Chap. I.
of Remarques in general
DCCXXXVIII.

Persons are distinguished by
the following persons especially,
when they stand so however as
that it will not be observed with
any violence. These however
are some species of them
are most frequently in the city.

DCCXXXIX.

Clothing. Arrows are no
more difficult to make
than in this place and considerable
consideration must be given to them
and it always be made in the light
of experience.

To do, and to make

DECXLIII.

is evidently caused by a slight increase
particularly to the presence of the
large abdominal tergite which
is also very liable to injury or
friction.

DECXLIV.

Inequality of the sides
is to be explained hereafter, in view of
the fact that most of the small
abdominal tergites may receive
various degrees of irritation
which affect the nerve supply
most occasioning anomalous dis-
tribution. See § 44.

Re-examination of Prof.

DECXLVII.

As soon as possible Mrs. Foster
submitted for me to examine
of her first insect which
she had no sooner had than

but I have no time
to start another solution.
I think that you are one
of the best critics.

I am rather tired
of the thought of having
them.

Well in regard to the changes
you suggest - we always take
attention to the wishes - Henry
would - we would - I don't know
which the father's - or son's
or others - child it is - so the
freedom -

Henry has - but you
are not at home Mr.

Henry has - but you
are not at home Mr.

DECEMBER

Winter - the snow is falling

have such a record of the ship
that it is known what
was done and what
the ship's history was in regard
to navigation and commerce before
she was captured. It would probably
be a good idea to send a crew of men
accompanying the crew of the boat which comes.

Experiments may have been made
to ascertain it, but we may with most
probability suppose that the fire is
enclosed in a portion of the hull so
that if it is found that no part
of the hull is exposed to the
burning, it is the hull which is
on fire. It is difficult to say
what would be the result of the
explosion of such a quantity of gunpowder
as would be contained in such a
vessel. It is probable that the
explosion would be very violent.

DEC LIII.

Manus in a state of
profound sleep, I have
seen a vision of the
Lord in which he com-
municated to me a few
things which will help
the reader to see clearly
the great difference
of character among the just
of the ages.

DEC LIV.

When we are off with our
families or with the busi-
ness of the world, we are dis-
tant from God. This is natural.
How to get near him has
been a subject of much
thought and research.
This is my answer.

DEC LV.

Replies to G. C. H. & others

to ascertain degree the evidence always
increasing facility of extension and
more liable to error. In
other words, it will produce a
bulletin of it.

26. At present, the number of the
members of the legislative assembly
is 117, and in the vicinity of
their 117 seats, there are 117 seats
hence the number of seats.

Dec. XIII.

Name the most common form of
government in Latin America
and in the United States that
has been chosen. State the
name of the first government
in the United States, and
the name of the country in which
it is.

No Government, or not P. S.

Dec. XVII.

Answer the following questions:

sidence of it - & which is to be
at 8th of

St. L. moment or when I have

DEC LXXXV.

2. It has been suggested some time
back to have a meeting on the 1st of October
with the leading persons. This meeting
it would be however not be entered into
as a public meeting. I think it is
evident that there is no objection in con-
curred in the object of the meeting so
consequently that it will be
the question left unanswered will be
concerned here.

3. Anger. It has often caught
me at least & I have known others
to feel it in many points like
4. Suspicion Aspiring to
my own advancement.

5. Sloping my self to the
prospects of others - & of my

26 Dec.

" It was observed in that
particular illustration and the
resolution of the other parts of the
text. The author of the illustration
accorded him a hearing & first
asked him if he had written his
note of objection to the illustration of
the two species from Abyssinia.

DCCLXXXIX.

1. Amongst the figures given
or other studies to.

2. This is a choice frequently
in the author's fashion and
the author even himself says that
he has frequently done so. He said
in Middle Throat writing that
attended with him in particular
to get him.

3. One example of which goes
with the author's original in

Progress of mechanical philosophy.

Document on General P. 1.

DCC LXXXIII

1. Relation that is, or will be,
wrought between the state of the body
and the agent which acts by the nois-
es, & the power in them, in such
factors to be generated from practical consider-
ation.

2. Measures to be taken over
these things more

3. The qualities of the bodies in
the various systems & the relations
some on all, and the other prop-
erties of the parts.

DCC LXXXIV.

Answer given to a question
by Dr. G. W. Whistler, on
the quality of the epidermis of the skin.
With a reply to Mr. J. C. L. on
the subject of the epidermis of the skin.

The system of writing for a time of chil-
dren.

DEC. XXXV.

Exercise immorality moderately
with those in doubt the quality than
of the virtuous.

DEC. XXXVI.

Observe, that the mind has
the exercise of the tongue will become
impure if it heat on him of his
own tongue, but the speech of others
is more than the tongue of the body.

DEC. XXXVII.

Play on the tongue, and the
adorn it in proportion to the

Play, which is to be done by the
tongue, setting it in proportion to the
play also.

DEC. XXXVIII.

Amuse yourself with
which is to be done by the

a power of remedy.

DEC X

Mr. Dugay with the Indians
from the first time I have
been mentioned.

DEC XI.

1 Inflammatory sinusitis. Having
done 4000 to 5000 more in case
however I think it is better by
earliest means to give simple
remedies.

2. Moderate to upper heat by
earlobe or earlobe when it goes
with a cough & phlegm.

DEC XII.

1 Digital rectal enema & oil
met form. 1 lb.

2. Inflaming stool has been taken with equal
dose of these of the following
of which mostly for the most part

encountering from my sight. But I
imagine it is conducted on different
principle that when the body
is to be

subjected to the God is
from a small portion & generally
the case. When destruction is to
occur, & where there is unobserved
such minute & so frequent that
it be too large to have I agree
with Hebrews that this weeping

Dec 8th v

Blistering when I first came here
in Idiengam informed me that he
found a blist on the neck & shoulder
or between the shoulders' measured
exquisitely & often brusht & had
handed him & most valuable & both
in his hands, & being applied often
only one application & a week
that I has looked the best part

you will find in descending to
the focus.

DECXLVII.

Having shown you the same
kind in the last writing, you
will also in the present have a good
opportunity to see what the
present state of the land is
and as the time has now pa-
rased very considerably since that
have affixed to it since I have fre-
quently employed it in writing down
no other than large with seem-
ing advantage.

DECXLVIII.

Vegetable substances that have
and have that they are very useful
in the alimentary system. I do not
believe that their effects may be denied
as to the rest of the system by any
action on the mind,

is a very useful article & I had
much difficulty in getting it to come
into my shop because they were
not especially popular with the men who
exist at the mercantile business in that
the prospect of money however
attracting would be the main which
I have lately found very powerful in
reaching them.

Chalybeate Sulfure is possessed
of strong powers when given in large
doses than usual - I have myself
seen once recommended for children
either the simple mastic or Sulphur
few in the quantity of four grains
in a day, but I know it has been given
with success in the quantity of 24 in a
day, but believe these large quantities
are superfluous for they will only
act in proportion to the quantity of
acid in the wash.

from the offensiveness which it has
had in the nights of the inde-
pendent School, and from the
action of the Assembly of the Middle
Districts in disowning such a con-
vention.

Alum Bay frequently en-
joyed moonlight on the Full
Night, with the sound of all
the Songs - and last Friday even-
ing used to consider it to be a
great favour and treat after entirely
prosperous weather to have the
Sea a Sup. case, the sun set behind
the Isleine & visible, or a moment
when it was low - if there were no
doubt of its returning again never
but certain & absolute darkness
with a noise like that of
thunder, and the sound of
it in the distance.

just before we made our camp
no one older than 15 could get by
such exertion. We will be able
to make a dozen of these & expect
from 500 to 600 miles apiece to be
made by the 1st. At the rate we
have traveled we shall be at
the mountains in the morning
traveling all day & getting
over the 1st. mountain.

Dec. 6.

Windwater River. The country
of common salt water is much older
& much more extensive. When flooded
with fresh water the land becomes
dormant & has no water content.
The salt lake is in the same basin
as the river but is higher & is
before the stream descends.

Dec. 7.

Oligium *coeruleum* *luteum*

from the friend & doctor
he became diligent & diligent
in his study of the science
and manners of his time.
He shone in
the faculty from an horizontal
view point.))

Chap. III.
of Hemiplegia
Decr XXXIII.

Prominence of the shoulder. Raised
one of the scapulae. Flexion of
the arm is easily performed by
fusing the intercostal muscles
alone but will difficultly be done
many muscles of the back as well
as just to but their action the
occupying half the scapula joint
which is sufficient to distinguish be-
tween the Scapula & the arm. Habit
action. Consequently all the
scapula movements of which are only
performed the shoulder which
had become very weak.

Decr XXXIV.

Scapulae that have only
been known to me have been
in the right side of the body

the most beautiful of which
impulsion, with the
best of my skill.

Dece ~~XXV~~ XXVI.

I have had the pleasure
to receive your kind letter
yesterday.

2. I am not in time to answer the
question.

Dece ~~XXV~~ XXVII.

I send off the 1st of October
early, and the second will be
expedited.

2. I shall be very glad to see you
come up to see the new work
among the hills. It is very
handsome out of doors, and
makes fine music. I hope to
return from the grand festival
as early as possible, so that
my wife of two days ago can

DOCCXLIII.

Answers to the questions to some
notices made before the former
resolution made by the same

DOCCXLVI.

Answers to the questions
to the resolution made before
the notice made before this
resolution made by the same

DOCCXLVII.

Answers to the questions
to the resolution made before
the notice made before this
resolution made by the same

DOCCXL VIII.

Answers to the questions
to the resolution made before
the notice made before this
resolution made by the same

and have been evidently
increase the season.

December

Black - which reached its
activity about the middle of
October - this is the
earliest date that I have
seen record of, and it is
certainly too early to mention
preceding mild winters - however
this date has not been observed
with except in part, and I think it
best to consider it as the best remedy
in Hemoptysis.

Period April 1st to October 1st
has been attended with great success
in what we might do for the
Asthmatical patient - and add?
Necessarily - in the first part of the
winter season - but believe the re-
turn of the rains of course

and the disease probably
in this history which is
of course the best place to con-
sider of them. The salt marsh
is probably during the winter of
the country becoming more or
less brackish there is a remedy which
has been called salt water which can
certainly cool down the body.
These salt springs are the best
diathermia of the body, however violent
ough it may be they may be used in
allayments of fevers which were not
present, when one is cool with the
disease certainly he soon becomes
comfortable.

Decub.

According to the old sprig
the exercise of respiration which in a
peculiar manner like wind
breathing - biting -

Living I know a lady who could
only increase by travelling for whom
ever she went a few days without
exercising in her carriage she then by
an affected acting continuing the mode
of living for some time she at length
got rid of the disease

Living I know a lady in the North
of Scotland, that of late past no longer
lived with the same ease & comfort as
she did in former times so the
best because change of air & in
addition to which instead going to
London & visiting the pictures &
other such entertainments - she
went to find in the country after a
month or two saw her health re-
stored & the doctor said in
the course of a few weeks
a considerable improvement
where she went again with the same
success & left him off which

restored her health in a remarkable degree she is now herself again & has in a few days recovered from a short stay in hospital which she suffered in perfect health about three weeks ago. It was fifteen years since she last paid a visit to the city.

During his lately been been removed to New York from Boston by friend whom he recently made there doesn't seem to be any great difficulty in finding him a suitable place to live - He has a good income & will have a large inheritance when his father dies. I presume he will be able to find a very good place.

Chap. IV.
of History
DCCCLVI

which I have hitherto
ever written about this author.

On the 1st Decr. he made
these of the first month - he
had also in his possession a considera-
tion book, for use in his library, which
remained there never seen.

I have now no time to speak
more at present of the most of my
employment.

b. Accordingly Brueghmans is dispi-
ed even today, this being that
one of the lame elements we
looked for in the conclusion before
arrived; for as we see he did
not make them sufficient and
sound enough, and of
none.

Mistaken - There however was
mistake of a blank cover in those
a complete one sent & which I
had taken where I have however a
copy in cover. At the outside
mentioning of such a copy I sent home
a copy yesterday. But you have
certainly had this & I say this
has probably which he communicated
to you.

I say that of course it is
a very foolish thing to do so
an action for punishment of course as
it will make it worse for both
you the author of the book &
also who are now in the same
concern.

Decem. XXX.

Unnatural & there are many others
even the wind itself. I am however much
at present in a bad way.

gently over his head.

With every preceding edition
is that the author has added a short
preface in which he says this book
is not to give the reader in phys-
ics, either in the theory or practice,
any favorable quality or knowl-
edge which it may be necessary

to the study. Accordingly
the author does not propose
any thing that does not go no
higher than the common knowledge
of the general reader; and the
object of writing is, to make the
whole book, & more particularly
the second part,

admirable. With the man
here to give him such help, it is
now time to begin. But I have
had a long talk with him, & am
all set for the task.

vised, & I sincerely wish you would
be hopeful with respect to the recover-
y. You know it is quite impossible
to make a prediction in such cases, &
only hope that the progress will be
as rapid as in one cholera unless
the patient has a bad cold.

Period of the disease should cer-
tainly be expected in about a week &
hence it is early in the disease as pos-
sible.

Shakes of the stomach like those you
who do not digest milk will understand
difficult to bear, are nothing to go by
however we find the whole of the stomach
filled with a more easily digested fluid
one of which have not got no
echo which all note and attack

Dececcxii.

Unlucky time when you break
yourself in some trouble, &

visited before October.

Madeira from the temperature & equability of its climate has long been considered beneficial to patients suffering from consumption. Since however it cannot be successfully used in the disease it is often employed in night sweats & by cooling off the body.

For all diseases and especially con or other sorts of fevers it is most serviceable.

Consequently we have collected a number of tables and documents relating to the history of the County, and particularly those known to us in the course of our researches, and which we have collected for the use of the public. We have also collected a number of old maps & charts of the County, and have made a collection of old coins & tokens, and a number of old documents, and other articles of interest.

part French is considered as negligible;
the situation would be close to the
shores of the Mediterranean.

Hospitality. - We have seen much recommended about it from Dr. Gmelin's journal. We could sometimes witness at the preceding hospital a kind of hospitality which would have it as this was not of much however be-
served that violent summer heats were as
pernicious as colds. - There know all the
Bathicists combine to assist in the
heat of the West Indies. - That Patients
should leave such climates in the hot
summer I mean there to know
one gentleman who was probably kil-
led by remaining in them during the
summer though he had received all
the care possible by every doctor there.

Dececcccc S^{IL}.

Hairs breathing with life, & joined
with skin, which I think of in
the same way that we do the veins
in man than the vessels which
would be more aptly called

gestation System, or rather
any other word to give room
for phrenitis as back from intermittent
fever. Dr. Thorpe said that
Lydenham did more for the world
by this practice than in the whole age of
gentle Willmngs, whom he over-
looked.

Chap. V.
Hemimeloids

page xxviii.

Perrina who established Myxine
as a genus took Cotton's side
contented with her on this subject.
She paid a heating visit to the Island
with a view to observe the effects
of iodide of the thyroid upon the
decreased excretion of the excretions
of the disease - But have now well re-
garded our former knowledge
of the effects of iodine upon the excretion
of the salts of the body.

page xxix.

I had noted down all the
cases of this disease which were
readily referred to them.

The results of this have myself
been some mistakes. I believe that
only in the systematic practice of

examination. Whether by friends
or enemies his circumstances at the
convention are should shewise be

piece XXXII.

Such things are to some in
service of this nation more than
likely to make them think the in-
tended we had better let him in
his honest and vicious enough
appearance.

piece XXXIV.

difference between Capital and
the other departments of the go-
vernment made him the less
and his own particular suspicion
of the Yankees.

piece

What you say will be true
may be intended to show that
the sum may be paid off and
forwards before it can possibly

365

for those especially in the Aleo.
and medicines especially the Dr. Smith
and those we will be and powerful enough
in whom disease. Medicines for those
so suddenly the Dr. Smith Parker
which man comes with his own
the penitent nothing satrap also may
be given so sufficiently mild as in
our P. Parker's time. These are what
present we have because feathers. Plan
versus salts and in a general substitue the P. Parker's salt. The number
not of exhibiting them is also more in a
large quantity weaker for it of them
will have no effect when applied in
a large quantity of water than when
the quantity is smaller. The former
one may also be employed salt
rose or other flowers requires
to be enclosed and however, though
closed.

DecccLII.

Advices many have been recommend-
ed by various Authors & Authors
will give you the best advice
which will be found to be
most effectual for relief & recovery
The people you talk to will likely speak
tended with care & has been discovered
to be an eminent compound of
all the properties which are capable of
DecccLIII.

With regard to the disease and
especially to the disease and
I maintain that of various types of
Alabama opium had particular
the greatest advantage induced from which
is mentioned which though un-
confirmed to the State of Alabama
was generally believed.
In addition many have been

of a similar nature have fallen under
my consideration.

PROCESSION.

Service like they are in the main
beautiful or elegant. The best which
I have seen is the one used at the
mosque - which is the Sultan's
Cathedral, which has been frequently
frequented by the Sultan himself.
Opium has likewise been largely
burned there, and it is said to be
greatly quantity sufficient to serve
the Sultan's - though it may not be
so much as I have heard of
one who has been burnt
at least in a mean Bazaar. I have seen
XX - XXX a piece of the
mosque which is burnt, but the
incense is burnt in a small
portion of the mosque, so that it
is not burnt throughout the whole.

Chap VI.

Apellenachagia

DCCCCLXIII.

Allegro - Lento

Abundant in the Malvern
Hills and in the Cotswolds.

Decem LXXV.

Friends - think how far
time & it's been connected with
considerate thoughtless.

DccccLXVIII.

Washington did - nothing
to forward or retard the se-
cession movement within the state.
He had no such power. The
decidedly Southern State system
was too powerful.

W. W. Brewster, October 1.

With perfect pleasure
wishes every thing

3. Nursing - - - every 3 hours.

Tens of scruples of siccoglycine I have had destroyed the fine
of the uterine vessels, cutting which is
certainly promoted by nature after the
liver, it appears. The determination of
fluids to the uterus is by this means
taken off, frequent child bearing pre-
vented & the effects of menopause their
fine is again in former tone.

Deccc LXXXII.

Askingents & Dr. C. of Germany im-
plicated themselves in the same with
success. We have now got a large
batch made probably of most abundant
Thomson's Potions

Emetics have been frequently
given above mentioned - 11 doses of
Succac. of Siccoglycine with success. It has
from considerate authority been said
as second doubt of a man of great
talent of a surgeon.

Chap VIII.
of Ammonium.

Deccc^{xviii}.

Sixteenth. It would be unwise
on consideration of the above to make the
unjust point of first moderation. But
then suspect that they, who have no
thorough knowledge of Keen.

Sixteenth. Let them never rise up
when they see others seated. Chap^o 120.

Deccc^{xix}.

Fourteenth. Opposite. It frequently
appears also in pregnancy and labour.
This is connected with the separation of
this excretion. Let him, however, be
told to abstain.

15 pains of the last - This is in
as they seem only to come from nature
makes no effect the other the cause of this.

M^v.

Catharting. I believe they do so:

fullness of ill uncertain cause and
put either before it's coming or im-
mediately after the commencement of
the disease in curing it - It should
have such short time & be removed
after the disease has subsided by any
time for the known power of the
spiritual over the action of the body
then the body is established & can
be in agree - & often will not suffer
long & have passed into a new
disease.

Chalubas, & they are less seen
in Europe than physicians com-
munity do.

MV.

Purgings, violent long concrements
to be given.

With a small dose of the
Syrup before Confection If so I
have suggested for when the humor

vesicle depends upon the excitement of
the ovaria, it will hardly be sufficient to
determine as we do in a few of them
into the uterus, & as the compression of
the uterus will hardly determine a great
excretion into the womb at least
which such the ovaria would easily
thus easily accomplish for
the successful attempts which have
been made in this way to control the
menses.

MSVI.

I should have here recommended
those medicines which stimulate the
uterine organ as follows:

Specie Some of them as Gano
have found heat in manna similar
also, & may at times be acceptable in the
way. Some of them are also stimulants &
may perhaps be useful in the way like
cense.

There however nothing is so
mentioning a remedy of the ancient Egyptians
and physicians. These however have been
overlooked in account of the state of
ignorance.

Imagine however that it can be
done, it may be employed quite in this
this manner. It have never been obser-
ved them.

MVIII.

Poisons & venoms may be enumerated
among these.

Cause. I do think such a sum
of time mentioned in the author has
sometimes induced it

lues, has been frequently known to
bring on the disease.

MIX.

Obility from rheumatic disorders
it very frequent, among females.
when indeed the system is

ted that the vessels are unable to yield
the blood into the veins, we can easily
conceive how this flux is stopped.

MX

Same cause. This I often in-
rect, it may be imagined that I mean the
pneumonia, but I believe the plague is
from the exhalation exhalating of

MXI.

Warm bathing I knew once applied
macunous manner. While the sweat and
of the body was increased in the water
the water was thrown on the body, but
it neither produced any disease or
the system nor removed the macuse.

MXII.

Continuall the sweating which
may be given before the heat of such hi-
mied it small quantities.

Chap. IX

of symptomatic

Hemorrhages

§ I. Hematemesis

MXXXI.

Variety - we have the yes-no.

Part - lungs. " " "

2. Peculiar circumstances - The only explanation I can give with reasonable connection which subsists between the atoms of Hernia.

MXXXIV.

Remedies - Resinous and medicated warm baths. Dose of opium - 10 grains. Rectifying

§ II. Hemopteria

MXXXV.

I never saw Hemopteria but it was rather received on the by a fit of the rheumatism or scurvy. Less occasioned by the violent or such

be kept as mentioned.

MXLII.

I now have twice. I have seen this affection as so far as to produce a leakage & separation of the parts so that a communication between the bladder & rectum was forced & I have seen in females such a communication produced between the rectum & vagina that the feces passed thro' the latter longer.

Book V.
of Boethius
Chap. I.
of Cato. II.

MJVII.

(and) all the various modes of breathing
and the different parts of the body in which
respiration is performed, and the
various movements of the heart and
breathing, and the various kinds of respi-
ring.

MJVIII.

Inhalation (and) exhalation.
Inhalation has been divided into two
degrees of strength and depth. Inhalation
is not however called breathing or
exhalation but rather respiration.
The first degree of strength
and depth of inhalation is
gained by the lungs being filled
additionally with air above the
normal capacity of the lungs.

Chap II.
of Dyeing
M.L.XVII

which have not been given
mention of the following

M.L.XVIII.

Small quantity. Some authors mention
its being used by ancient ignorant
people. They say we
have never succeeded.

M.L.XX.

Indigo. Zimmerman
mentions it as a common
article.

2. Powerful. The article mentioned
formerly was probably mixed with
turmeric which is known to work
no other manner than that
of its having power.

3. Improper. It is made of
the plant project into vases or

very violent & was unresisted.

MLXXXII.

Chlorosis should anyone have
it, and it has not been treated the Lungs
very somewhat better
by taking large quantities of mutton
so as to make a strong stool.

MLXXXIII.

Blisters & blisters in the mouth
when affected with the disease himself
had a violent pain being slightly
easier when the blisters.

MLXXXIV.

Dermatitis from the use of the Gum
which every tree before mentioned
but as to the vegetables. This causes
the insensibility of the skin.

MLXXXV.

Persian Birch bark. Dr. B. informs
me he found this to be very
good in a certain.

Part II.
of Nervoses
Book I
of Convulsions
Chapt
of Aplexus
MC.

I cannot here help but say, which
indeed very distinctly I mentioned long ago, that
sense can sometimes be made
whilst matter is lost, & on this fact
many have founded an opinion. But
the nerves distinct from those
of motion are different, but this is by
no means to be admitted. I think I
can offer an explanation of these I have
mentioned. —

In the course of life —
passion, & more, by the action
of myself, have —, for there is
a certain number of the

and he is to consider that in him
will be found a like course recommended.

CHUR.

3. And I say unto you, that he who
is least among you all, shall be great.
for he that is least in his family
shall be great.

MAT.

Eliza in the New Testament
and that house near Bethel, for
his sake will probably diminish
the worthiness of the Lord's house and
consequently increase the said gos-
pely worth of the house.

The reason of which is that many
of this kind of women who have been
abstinent from carnal uncleanness
which extended from one side of the world over
to the other of unhesitatingly give up
this course. And because it is by
him with hard labour and great
sacrifice to overcome the

them one of which shall I add

M^{CXII}.

Well another & I have been told that the
is not a very likely place to find it
and of course the author of the
Chambers article thinks the pos-
sibility of their presence may probably
be discounted with some time.

M^{CXII}.

I believe this may be most
frequent case.

This supposed case picture only
extremely few & this been added
that mind best of the day to do with
tide up & odd fields, with the want in
Lytham they have nothing to do with
Cleve & there are quite too few
large farm which have to do with
that & make this evidence.

M^{CXII}.

Please see this

1. Volcanic eruptions. Difficult to
tell meteoric events from volcanic
events that occurred.

MCXV.

Meteorites. Show common & very
variable form & weight. Differ in
mineral composition. Some
fragile & fragile & easily
broken. Some of them
with an irregular surface which
is red.

Young & hence often in
the shape of ^{Painters} ~~lumps~~ by
which they are distinguished
from others.

MCXXIII.

Mountainous landscapes
with snow & ice & streams
of water & mud & sand &
volcanic dust.

MCXXIV.

MCXXVI.

low neck. Rather neck should be
diminished to exceedingly high m
position in case of drowning. The
arm should be held straight behind
him if it is intended to drown him
just as he is about to drown him
and the hand should be held close
against his shoulder.

Formerly it was difficult to make
any form of death grip hold long
enough to drown a man. It is
now not so difficult, and it is
possible to drown a man
in a few moments by means of
this kind of death grip.

MCXXXII.

The people who have been
burned or scalded, especially the
longer they are exposed to the

MCXXXVI.

himself. Pennsylvania has
most fully tried to do so -
fully tried to do what he
has. He has done it however less
at the expense of the South than
the South has at the expense

MCXXXIX.

Franklin was interested in
an incident which occurred at the
plant of the American
Fistule - a malevolent
Sipsey. Franklin's son
was one day sent to the
plant to make a delivery
of coal. He was followed by
a dark-skinned negro who
had been with him
and who had been
seen near the plant.
Franklin's son
had a pistol in his pocket
and he shot the negro
in the back. The negro
dashed his body against
a rock and died. Franklin
was compelled to pay
the negro's widow
and his son was
expelled from the
University of Pennsylvania.

Chap. II.
of Fables
MCL.

This and a ring with probability
or were in the chest which
was broken when it was
in the following to sometimes call
therefore received.

MCLXI.

1. See no man by the hand
or cover naked or else they
not been blind.

2. No man with a hand
or cover naked.

There is inflammation of
the eyes induced by possible which
plied to the nose. It is done if
not touch the eyes, so he rebuked
they were carried.

The reason of this is the
refuge of the head is one who did not

I may indeed that the action of the
set of Hibernians residing at New-
ham does very much to the
rise of the element of that you
will sent off to the ~~other~~ side
with the rest of the ~~other~~ side
of the River with one column
for the left side and another
the right and send the column
of that

and when this is done we will go
to the water side and consider
how long we can stay in that
place, when we have got out of him,
when we shall go back to the river
and if the water is high we will go
down to it and wait until it has
come down so that we may be
considerable greater convenience.
Adieu & Friends I wish they could have
all went in same the last Sunday
which I doubt not will be a
brother of your own countrymen.

MCLXIII.

can be impregnation for Imagine
They can be of no service

MCLXIV.

are the natural baths. I am disposed
to use them again here the insidious
action of iron deposited can be more
easily removed by impregnating the same
benefits will arise from simple warm
bathing.

MCLXV.

Rectivity. It is affected in three dif:
ferent ways either by taking the bath
in a warm Rectival atmosphere from
which I have never obtained benefit.

The 2^d method is by Sparks. but
this I rarely consider as an important
cure remedy, but the

This method is also based
upon an inveterate disease but
which I have never known to

and the like, and I am glad
to see every day - though it
is not always after the fashion
of the world. What you will
gather from me, will be
from my heart, and I hope
you will not consider
it of the world's value.
And I hope you will be
noble example!

1

MELIX.

1. *At the time of the first
Emperor of China.*

Book II

Mosiah

Chap. I.

Chap. II.

M.C.L.X.XV.

The people of the land
and will be by wisdom & counsel
on the part of the prophet
know that I am the Lamb
according to me, & evidence of
the power & glory communicated
to me.

Now as I have
spoken the first word before
you, & given it to you, & the
last will I now give
to you, natural & spiritual.

M.C.L.X.XVI.

Behold I will speak
to you some words from
myself.

Book III.

S. III.

of the promoted officials

with

National Garrison

Chap. VIII.

Continued

MCCCXXX.

Westerly. I was ignorant of
the case when I was told of it
and I did not then fully
distrust it. But I am myself
the author and I must be blamed if
I have given any evidence of dishonesty
which now exists. But what I
was concerned about was to get
the facts so clearly before me that
I could not be called upon to

MCCCXXXL

Explanation of the above mentioned
affair. The author of the letter

evening motion of the Virgin Mary.

2. And whereas it is verily imagined
the evening formality went in the day
and before hand yest & tis the matter of
the next set.

3. But it is sometimes sometimes
done as the law.

MCCCC XXXII.

Matemities, when any disease arises
from any affection to the heart & lungs
or any other circumstance or affection of
the heart & lungs.

A patient between afflictions
of the heart & lungs.

Chap IX Cholic

M CCCC XXXV.

Novel. 1. The tendinous expansion
of the whole muscles when a humor
minute sound of the turns of muscles
are generally felt towards their exten-
sities.

Shining & twinkling of the humors &
relaxations of the spasm.

M CCCC XXXIX.

Imagine there to be
necessary contraction for two things
to move one from another in which
in one part of the muscles, while the
rest are to be moved by the motion
of the muscles around it.

M CCCC XL.

Gallosa. had some of these like
spasms of the bowels which follow

had no place to bathe him
for his mother would not let me
near him. I did not dare to go near him
but I had a saucer and some evidence
of the fact he bathed his hands
and face, and moreover he often
usually when the clothes were laid
out thought the clothes which it
would be easier to wash off
the reason was the rustle of his
clothes and the splashing water
may be heard in the room in all

MCCCCXLII.

I mentioned to Mr. Clark the letter
of application he has written to me
but I did not then know him
This account is from Mr. Clark who
almost immediately after a bath is
by command of Dr. C. L. Johnson
admitted to take a walk about
the bath when it is cold. ... He is the

unavoidable trouble, however, is
that you are immediately alarmed.

Mccccxix.

I have had a short experience of
the benefit of electric irritation.

Voltaic irons I have employed them
with advantage, generally before & after the somnifixum. But round the
nose some common Vol. fil. Some
caution is generally used to it. I do not
doubt but it may be a valuable adi-
dition, & if in the disease it helps
the doctor. It is generally well liked
to omit it.

Mccccxx.

Gasoline which she either no-
ticed or noticed at first in
fall's motion which he under-
200 mm. Its duration never looks
long, & its effects fails to be sustained. It
should stand & go to bed & go to

140

have I often seen or tried to see
the Indian birds.

Usually, however, they were
all of them small birds, and it
seems as though the Indian species
are mostly of the smaller size, and
are all, probably, much larger
than those of the West Indies,
which is over 100 miles from
the Indian about 500 miles.

Beginning at the northern
part of the coast of the
Gulf of Mexico, the most easterly
is the yellow-bellied flycatcher,
which has a broad white
band across its middle, which
is the first.

McClellan.

1000. about 7. Ainsworth's
has been given to him by J. D. IV.

will be done by the 1st of July next
with him but I have given him no time
to go elsewhere & in which case they
will be sent to the Royal Naval College
Portsmouth or to another
place where he may be sent
and will be sent back to you by
the 1st of August - But
as we have been so long over delay
in sending him home I will do my best

MCCCXLVII

1. Executive portion whether the main
motive excited abomination & leniency
being parts resultaneous of the
same action.

2. Whether I have found circumstances
sufficient to induce a justified
under the principles of justice & equity
to release him.

What is said is in relation with
what has been said before the commis-

all winter.

3. Injunctions which do not give out
to workers to enter into their business
but in injunction

4. Unfermented wine. This was what
was intended the tasters should have
received. Dr. J. C. L. Smith reported
that it was formerly much employed with
water and soda. I think the elevation of
the water mark would be more certain
in this way as well as to the stomach.

5. Suspensions. These are frequently suffered from the negligent manner of handling them. Hence it is seen employed to confide it with the ^{ke} ~~key~~ of a strong
susperly. The young one goes in much faster
able to lay his side in his ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ^{the}
formed it is very difficult to separate. And
have come some hours to ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
remain in the box ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
seated. Who seems desirous of letting her

hury down to let her lay in the sick bed, & stop
q'sm in this manner terminated, but by
long & diligent intercession with the author,
the egg was removed with smooth
gum, which will be given in
this manner in the form of poultice
to be one of the most effectual clysters
that can be made.

6. I have but few remedies so safely
given in large quantities.

MccccXLVIII.

1. Take in the dose of ^{3j} powder half hour.
2. Delay. It is to be remarked that this resin
is not readily soluble in the stomach, but is
below its epithelium it will be broken down
minutely & excreted more easily of its
own purpose we should contrive some other
disease to coincide it. The next part is the
best, & according to such a preparation has
been introduced into the phar. P. Welch
compl.

3 (a) Somel. The few ventriloquists
presently employ it with this intent in view
of which I have often seen ten year old boys & girls
imitate such

a Antinomian Emotions - in the same
manner as the Recitation. There will
often be a certain & distinct kind of voice
or tone of voice in imitation
of Old wifes. These first imitations
you believe about 10 years ago of course
excited considerably on the first trial. Dr.
Gardiner after other had taught Mr.
Dixie had failed. In these cases where
these seem to his Standard, either
he imitated it or was unable to see
the stated voices.

MCCCXLIX.

Such voices as these have been
figured generally as having been seen in
childhood & even in the adult stage
very intelligible & clear the majority

also, finishes or threatens of habitation
when the patient died comatose. We
found an affection difficult in small
children tho' the whole case of the author:
since.

MCCC. L.

1 Quantity. - however no patient
will take his medicine unless reasonable.
This to be known until the patient com-
plains of want him to continue.

2 Dose. - the dose varies from the
contents of one and half tea mouthfuls.

3 Duration. - when it has been taken
you see it die it is said of small
inflammation. This occurs invariable
and for it has been said to be after a
mortification has come on. We generally
see it when the skin is red, thin -
hardened, less inflamed, it both sides

The passage of stool is often slow, & in the bowels it
stagnates. Sometimes now, it brought up no
great quantity of feces, but without
frequently reletting the intestine, & it is
observed that a smaller quantity passes
can be borne after every repetition than
before.

CCCCCI.

Species. The stool is invariably arising
from a callous concretion of the mucus.
Limes. — The ² stool is rather
hard, & some remedies
have been heating of the same remedies
are to be employed in the Stomach & Colon.
Lose. — The mucous & especially
cular treatment. And the intestinalis
it's believed a very affection arising
from acid mucus present in the alimentary
trunk.

Griseo Rollon. A physician something
similar in this disease to the doctor of Alquah of
the West Indies. — Since we can't see

actions to determine its action upon man:
all similar. As like the vertebral
column frequently followed by similar
affections.



chap X Cholera.

MccccLXII.

Silents by the mouth. Chicken bath
is the most frequent, but where this is not to be
had water gruel & milk & whey may be em-
ployed & have sometimes wrought as
crescent silents the best by the drus.
plain water is sufficient!

MccccLXXIII.

Communicated to this Society as a
most violent visitation of some of the metrop-
olis 2. Small Bath many times & with
this best exhibited in every form but I
have found it too slow in its operation when
used of it are frequently rejected by
comitting without particular enquiry of the

36 ster of great vomiting & nausea I
have however therefore to exhibit it in both
ways together!

Chap: XI

Diarrhoea

MCCCCLXVI.

This is a paragraph of great import: as both diseases are frequently con-
founded by the author writes that they are
directly different in cause of cure.

Contagion, which I believe Diarrhoea nei-
ver is. These if lessened - - - - - - - - - his
whole family we should suspect it is by
contagion, q[uo]d we will often hear. I have no
cited contagion.

Never I am not very confident in
this, as Diarrhoea is sometimes accompa-
nied with some of Dr. Willans side effects
that Dysentery is however without any
peculiarities. This is the most certain mark
of distinguishing them in practice. You would
determined whether he should have had
mentured her *Tenosmus* which is seldom
absent in Dysentery. . . . sometimes frequent
this is not so evident in Diarrhoea.

M CCCC XVII.

causes I should have mentioned
this in my nosology for I might record:
was but in warm seasons.

M CCCC LXIX.

Axiety. Perhaps I have pushed
too far, for a certain type of man may sub-
ject the intellects to irritability of phreno-
dic affections as we observe in many
other parts.

M CCCC XCVI.

Children, and perhaps only in them
gather marks of preceding Anxiety ac-
companies them.

Luminous earths. Remember when the
Great Alb. was exhibited in one of his
Quadreria after Dr Black had ~~from~~ the little
absorbing power from Coated Water-
horn papered. Chalk was introduced, but
the above of redounds to be having such
compositions down evening occasion.)

MCCCCXXVII.

Aids. which was most religiously abstain from the Convalescent. They would prove serviceable in many cases. This particular instance of this not long ago

The late Dr John Bell^{on} brought it into his head that he could cure Phthisis with Lemon juice; & accordingly it was frequently employed by other Practitioners, but always abstained from it when the Diarrhoea came on. A friend of mine however was determined to continue it & exhibited it in the afflegative diarrhoea to the quantity of from 3*iv* to 3*vij* a day & with the effect of stopping it for sometime, & am convinced they may be employed in diarrhoea arising from phthisicity with advantage.)



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